The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,580—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1889.

APRIL.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

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CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts
12-8 7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8 7-0
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CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL PEKIN	3930	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
BL KAISER-I-HIND	1029	700	H. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
				Tuesday.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21st ,,
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th June.
BL ORIENTAL	5589	1000	E. Stewart	11th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th ,,
BL SUTLEJ	4205	1000	W. D. Worcester	25th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

In addition to the above, the following special steamer will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BORHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nautes	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	11th Apr.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th ,,
ROHILLA	3511	600	R. Haselwood	9th May.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st April, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May 1889.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July ,,
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th April, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st April, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	B. Vidos	3,500	550	7th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th May.
b POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	25th May.
ORION	B. Vidos	3,500	550	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	16th April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st March, 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASIA	Wm. Russell	3550	480	1st May 1889.

(Books to London, Overland from Genoa).

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby	3380	480	3rd April 1889.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3514	480	17th ,,
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	20th May.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	29th ,,
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3382	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 28th March, 1889. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPLENDID First-class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian Service, under special Survey above the Highest Class at Lloyd's will be despatched as follows :—

	Tons.	Com-mander for sailing about
CITY OF EDINBURGH	3,212	W. H. Barham ,, 6th April.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried: Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others taken. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd April, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m., on 31st March, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jaad, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 17th April, at 9 a.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th April.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th March, 1889. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "AVOCA," 921 tons, Captain DETTLESSON, sails as above on FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1889. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.

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WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INVALUABLE to CAVALRY OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.

Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leathe Wris Strap, Strong and Neat.

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Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.

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Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

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	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	17 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	21 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	24 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	27 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	29 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	30 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	31 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	40 0

PORTS.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

TREACHER & Co. have given much attention to the selection of these Wines, which are shipped direct by the celebrated firm of Sandeman and Co., a sufficient indication of their very superior quality. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effect of the climate will find in these Wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	35 0	19 0
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OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price	20 0	...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE PREMIER CHAMPAGNE IN INDIA.

MESSRS. BINET, FILS AND CIE., OF REIMS,

Shipped by

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Rs. 66 per dozen.

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MOORLAND AND ROUND HILL MILLS,

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FOR APRIL 1889.

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne' Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury, London.

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WE are glad to have the opportunity in these days of Low Exchange of informing the Public that we have just procured, direct from the Mines, a magnificent Assortment of the above, justly named

THE QUEEN OF GEMS.

They are purely white, perfectly cut, and of intense brilliancy, and having obtained them at very favourable Prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which, we believe, has not been touched for years. For instance, we can now supply a Single Stone White and Perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-carat Gold, for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 100 only.

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We have many Pairs of Grand Large Stones suitable for Solitaire Boutons, &c., and can also supply a Pair of Choice Boutons as low as Rs. 80.

An Inspection is invited, and we ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices before investing.

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WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR E. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

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Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality per packet	1 4
,, ,, ,, B ,, ,,	1 0
Calico Note and Envelopes ,,	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes ,,	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico ,,	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards ,,	0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards ,,	0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelope ,,	0 12
Autumn Leaves ,,	0 12
Ivy Correspondence ,,	1 8
Swallow ,,	1 0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence ,,	0 12
Assorted ,,	0 12
Primrose, Boquet per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence ,,	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence ,,	0 12
4 o'Clock Correspondence ,,	0 12
Cinderella ,,	0 12
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The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Cenver, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Colaba, 1st April, 1889.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of 10 Annas per Share, free of income tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1888, is declared and is also payable at the offices of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 15th April, 1889, to Share-holders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 30th March, 1889.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from SATURDAY, the 30th March, to SATURDAY, the 13th April, 1889, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 258 OF 1887.

PRANJIWANDAS SAMULDAS and another..Plaintiff.
vs.
GOVIND RAMJI.....Defendant.

THE Undersigned as Attorneys for the Receiver appointed herein invite offers for the purchase of two vacant pieces of land situate on either side of and in very close proximity to the Mahim Station of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

The piece of land situate on the east of the station, admeasures 28,418 square yards or thereabouts and is well adapted for a large Mill. A portion of the land has been quarried upon, and this would serve the purpose of a tank or at any rate facilitate the digging thereof.

The other piece which is situate on the other side of the said station admeasures 12,795 square yards or thereabouts, and on account of its situation is admirably suited for a chawl or range of buildings.

Offers in writting and under seal should be sent to the Undersigned on or before Monday, the 8th day of April next, after which day no offers will be entertained. Each offer must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 500.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned at their office No. 91, Meadow Street.—Dated this 7th day of March 1889.

MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR AND JAMSETJI,
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		H.	Rs. a.	H.	Rs. a.	
Luggage..	10	11	6 0	18	7 0	12 as. per maund by Quick Service.
Goods	15	20	4 8	24	5 0	10 as. per maund by Medium Service.
Do.	15	28	3 4	36	4 8	8 as. per maund by Slow Service.

Railway receipts for packages addressed to Panchgani or Mahableshwar should be posted to the Contractor or Station Master at Wathar.

Forwarding Notes can be obtained at Contractor's godown for packages sent from Mahableshwar to Wathar for despatch by rail. Carting charges from Mahableshwar to Wathar should be prepaid.

For further particulars apply to Dhawlatrao Ramrao, Carting Agent at Mahableshwar, Panchgani, or Wathar, care of Post Masters at respective offices, or to the Station Master at Wathar.

JAMES CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 27th March, 1889.

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Name
Address
Occupation
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The same works in Hunting case	60
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The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
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The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
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For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, caused by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
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Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Mohona	Moortizapore
Dadur	Khanapur	Kosrun	Kosrun
Sion	Burhanpur	Bhila Gaite	Budsaira
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Malker
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Chandoor
Bhandoop

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, at Maidan, at 4-45 p.m.
Adjourned Special General Meeting, Royal Yacht Club, 5-30 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 31st :—Himalaya (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday :—Siam (s), from Aden ; Torpedo Boat C., Chatham ; and Orion (s), Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—R. Rubbatino (s), for Aden and Genoa ; Steam Yacht Zingara, Bankok ; Hypatia (s), Dunkirk ; and Sorrento (s), Aden and Hull.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Schiehallion entered the dock on Sunday ; and the s. s. Scots Greys left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Orion entered, and the s. s. R. Rubattino left the dock yesterday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for week ended 23rd March 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 2,27,327.

HOPE'S GUZERATI READING BOOK.—A new edition of Hope's Guzerati Second Book has yesterday been received at the Government Central Book Depot, Bombay.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—The annual meeting of the Bombay branch will be held in the Cathedral Boys' School, on Thursday, afternoon, the Bishop of Bombay will preside.

ARRIVAL OF THE TIKAYET MAHRAJ.—The Tikayet Mahraj of Nathdwara arrives by special train at the Victoria Terminus this morning at 7-30, when a large gathering of Hindoos will be present to give him a hearty welcome.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 4-45 p. m. :—Stripe : Mr. Summer (Capt.), Captains Hodgkinson, Tufnell, and Baxter, and Mr. Natham ; *vs.* White : Mr. Prevost (Capt.), Messrs. Davit, Lock, and Dixon.

REPORTED THEFT.—Colonel Collingwood of the Gloster Regiment, residing at Colaba, reported to the police on Sunday last, the theft of Rs. 40 in cash from a hand-bag containing also two currency notes for Rs. 50 each, and a gold watch and chain which were left untouched.

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—Dr. Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar will deliver an address in English at the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, at 6 p. m. to-day (2nd April) in connection with the anniversary of this body. Subject.—"The Prarthana Samaj as a movement for religious reform and not a new religion."

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.—The sixth lecture of the season 1888-89, to be delivered under the auspices of the above Society at the Framji Kavasji Institute at 6 p. m. to-day (Tuesday) the 2nd April, by Mr. Palanji Burjorji Desai, sub-editor *Rast Goftar* ; and editor *Nur-e-Elam* ; on "A narrative from the Shah-Nameh and its comparison with the stories of the Ramayan and the Iliad." The lecture is open to the public.

FALL OF A WALL.—On Sunday morning at about 4 o'clock the back wall of house No. 13, situated in Bania Road, belonging to Moorjee Davidass, fell on the roof of a stable belonging to Jamsetjee Hormusjee, the roof of the stable gave way, and two carriages in it were smashed and some other carriages that were in the stable were also damaged, causing damages to the extent of Rs. 1,200. The house was tenanted, but has since been vacated.

GAMBLERS.—Shaik Essoob Shaikally, against whom there appeared a register of two previous convictions, and Goolum Bava Lakoor, were yesterday charged by Inspector Guider before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gaming at Cassar Gully, Mazagon, on Sunday last with cards and money. The two accused admitted the truth of the complaint. Shaik Essoob was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and the other was fined Rs. 5, with the alternative of seven days' rigorous imprisonment

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of Music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock :—

March	Valliance.....I. Steenebrugen.
Operatic Selection	Dorothy .....A. Cellier.
Valse	Fautaisie.....Coote.
Selection	On Irish Airs .....Hartmann.
Valse	Les Patineurs .....Waldteufil.
Galop	Wounetrunken ...Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BURGLARY.—The piece-goods shop of Khooshaba Babajee, in Bandar Lane, was broken into on Friday night last, an entrance being effected by removing some of the tiles on the roof of the shop. A wooden cash box was forced open, its contents rifled, and a large quantity of peice-goods stolen from the premises, of the collective value of Rs. 87.—The office attached, to the Fannery of Nana Mohideen at Dharavie, was also broken into by some burglars on Saturday night last, and property consisting of handkerchiefs, currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 58-14, stolen therefrom.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES AND PEARLS.—Laljee Damjee, a servant to Dayal Dhurummsey, a merchant living in Samuel Street, was yesterday charged by Inspector Dillon with stealing a currency note for Rs. 50 and three strings of pearls, valued Rs. 250, the property of his master. About six weeks ago the complainant missed the property mentioned in the charge when a report was made to the police. Suspicion rested on the accused, who was arrested, and he then made certain statements which led to the recovery of the greater portion of the property. Accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET.—A match was played between the Left Hands and the Right Hands of the City of Bombay Cricket Club on Sunday last, when the Left Hands had all the one sided game. Their batting, bowling, and fielding were far superior to their opponents, who scored only 49 and 43 runs against a total 127 runs of the Left Hands, thus losing the match by an Innings and 35 runs. For the Left Hands Messrs. Printer, Ghista, and Balsora scored 62-13 and 10 respectively, while Messrs. P. Kanga and Fatakia secured 12 and 10 for each for the Right Hands. Messrs. M. D. Kanga and S. Kaka, the bowlers for the Left Hands, bowled unchanged and remarkably well in both the Innings.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Abool Ombon Basu, a servant to Mr. Marsh the 3rd officer of the s.s. Khoinoor, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Hamilton on two separate charges ; the one of theft of twelve currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 120 the property of his master, and the other of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 20 belonging to Mr. Etheridge, Purser's clerk of the same ship. The accused had stolen the money during the voyage from Calcutta to Bombay, from his master's cabin, and also had misappropriated the Rs. 20 which he was entrusted with by Mr. Etheridge. The accused on pleading guilty to both charges, was sentenced to an accumulated term of eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY :—Goolam Hoosein Mohiden was yesterday charged by Inspector Butterfield before Mr. Hamilton with having in his possession ten pigeons valued Rs. 5 reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account how he came by the same. The accused was suspected to have stolen the pigeons from the Victoria Gardens at night time by climbing over the iron railings of the Gardens. In his defence he stated that the pigeons were given to him in payment of a debt, and as he was going to sell them he was arrested by the Police; but the man who gave them to him had left Bombay. Goolam Hoosein was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE JAM SAHEB OF JAMNAGAR.—After a period of some thirteen years, the Jam Saheb pays to-morrow another visit to Bombay, with a retinue of about 400 men, one-third of whom have already arrived here. Kuver Shri Samatsinghjee, and Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha, Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee, Jairam Naranjee, Vundrawandas Purshotundas, and others have been making arrangements for a fitting reception to be accorded to His Highness on his arrival, on which occasion, it is expected, the Jam Saheb's subjects of various races residing in Bombay will assemble in large numbers at the Grant Road Station to do him honour. His Highness will arrive by special train about 8 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday.) A large number of invitations have been issued by the committee for the occasion.

ROBBING AN ACTRESS.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Charles Johnson, late property master of Hudson's Surprise Party, who had recently figured in this court on a charge of assaulting a Victoria driver, was again brought up and charged by Constable Gray before Mr. Hamilton, with being in possession of six gold bangles valued Rs. 80, the property of Miss Linton, a member of Hudson's Surprise Party, now on their way to Colombo. It appears the theft of the bangles in question was reported to the Police on the 26th ultimo, when Johnson was suspected. Upon inquiries Johnson was arrested, and his residence at Stone Bunder was searched, and the stolen bangles recovered amongst his effects. Johnson on admitting the theft of the property was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION REVERSED.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* MEGHA LAOJEE AND SANKLA JOITA.

This was a review from a decision of Mr. Hamilton, third presidency Magistrate, who convicted the accused of theft and sentenced them each to two months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Gokaldas K. Parukh' appeared for the accused.

The accused, it appeared, were the keepers of a dharamsala and slept in a shed separated from the dharamsala by a railing in which there was a looked door, of which accused No. 1 had the key. On the complainant finding thieves had taken his bag, he cried out, and the thieves escaped through the door, which in the meantime must have been opened. When the cry was raised the man sleeping in the same shed got up and found the accused were not there. Therefore at the critical time, the Magistrate said, they were not in their beds, and the door leading to the dharamsala was opened. The cry brougth a Ramosi from the Mahadev Bag, and he also found the door open, and presently the accused followed him to the dharamsala. Just inside the yard where the accused slept, and near this door, a bag and cloth dropped by the thieves were found. There was no way out of the yard except by climbing over a high wall and over a roof. Suspicion fell on accused. The keys were taken from accused No. 1 and the door leading to the upper floor was opened. Nothing was found in the room, but in the loft above the room all the property stolen was found except the ornaments. The defence was, that the thieves obtained false keys and opened the door in the railing and that when escaping they got on to the wall or roof round the inner yard and from there threw the bag of clothes, &c. into the loft. If such a thing were possible the Magistrate said it was not likely it would possibly have been done in the time, and the false keys were also a mere supposition. The room and loft were in the charge of the accused, who were the keepers of the dharamsala, and it would be easy for them to put away the articles in the loft and then appear on the scene as if disturbed by the cries. But their appearance was too late, for the Ramosis from the adjoining houses had already appeared on the scene, and the Magistrate thought this showed that although they were the nearest to the scene, they were yet later in making their appearance, that is, they were occupied elsewhere. The accused bore a good character, and in consideration of this, the Magistrate sentenced each of them to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships in delivering judgment said :—There does not appear to have been any examination of the accused at the close of the case for the prosecution, under section 342 of the Criminal Procedure Code. This was clearly irregular, as that section makes the examination obligatory in order to enable the accused to explain the circumstances proved against him, and section 370 obliges the Magistrate to record the examination. The facts of this case do not establish a strong case against either prisoner, and only a very weak one against second prisoner, and in each case guilt was presumed from circumstances capable of explanation. Although we would not interfere on revision on the sole ground of the apparent weakness of the evidence, we think we ought to interfere if in addition to that weakness there is the omission to examine the prioners, and the consequent deprivation of the opportunity given them by the law of explaining the facts that toll against them. We think on the evidence of this case the failure to give them that opportunity was a material irregularity justifying an interference under the revisional powers of the court. We therefore reverse the conviction, and order the prisoners to be set at liberty.

HIGH COURT—APRIL 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

DE BENE ESSE EXAMINATION OF A MAHRAJA'S WIDOW.

PADMAVANTI VAHUJEE *vs.* GOSWAMI SHRI VITHLESHJEE DWARKANATHJEE.

THE plaintiff in this case, the widow of Goswam Shri Dwarkanathjee Vrijvalubjee Maharaja, claimed to recover a house situated at Bhuleshwer from the defendant, her son, &c. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodhur and Jamsetjee, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, appeared for the defendant.

It will be remembered that the first commission for the examination of the plaintiff *de bene esse* having fallen through in consequence of her refusal to allow her voice to be heard by a male, his Lordship issued a second writ for her examination *de bene esse* on Saturday last.

Accordingly on Saturday last, the *de bene esse* examination was taken at Madhao Bag before Mr. K. F. Modi, Deputy Registrar. Mr. Lang apppeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Inverarity for the defendant. Mr. Javerilal Ghokabhai Desai acted as interpreter. The plaintiff had apparently overcome her scruples to let her voice be heard by a male. She remained in a *palki*, which was muffled up ; but the defendant, having looked inside, assured the commissioner and the legal gentlemen that the plaintiff, his mother, was seated in the *palki*.

In her evidence in examination by Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the defendant, she stated that she was the widow of Dwarkanathjee Maharaja ; and the defendant was her son. She was married at Jeypore when she was seven years old. She was three and fifty now. The Maharaja was 12 years of age at the time of the marriage. His father Mugnulal was alive then. He was a celebrated Maharaja, and he got the marriage performed. He had a large number of disciples, and he had amassed a large sum of money. He had a *gaddi* at Porebunder. Witness did not know whether he had a large property at Porebunder. He was involved in debts. There was a talk to the effect that he was in debt. People in the house used to say that he owed some little debts to others. There was some property at Porebunder, but for the last three years, the defendant had taken possession of it, having broken open the locks. Witness did not know whether her husband left property at Porebunder. He owned the *gaddi* at Porebunder after Maganlal's death. She did not know any thing about the affiairs of her husband. According to witness's ideas, a Maharaja could not go to court. Her son could not go to court. She also, as widow of a Maharaja, could not go to court. She did not know whether presents were given on the occasion of her marriage. The followers of her sect managed her affairs. After her husband's death, her son, the defendant, came over came to Bombay and performed the funeral ceremonies of his father. He lived in the house in dispute at Bhuleshwur. It is the habit of Maharajas to go on touring in the country where their disciples are. The sons of Maharajas also go touring about. Defendant once put up at Kalvadevi, and she went and lived with him there, because he was not well. Long before the disputes in this suit arose, they were not on friendly terms. Ever since his separation from his father, she had been on unfriendly terms with him. He separated from his father two or two and a half years before his father's death. There was no partition made of any property between them. Witness had a second son, who was given away in adoption in her husband's life-time. All her property was managed in her husband's name. Gifts made to her were made in her name. She did not know whether she had got any books of account. She never saw the face of any man Lilladhur, her agent, gave her information as to what her disciples were doing. He talked with a female and the female spoke to witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang : Since my husband's death I have received many presents I recollect the Bhuleshwar house being rebuilt, and supplied for the rebuilding moneys received as presents to me. I don't remember the amount. I remember a subscription was raised to purchase it. My husband kept his presents, and my son kept his after the separation. My son always lived in a hired house whenever he came to Bombay.

Re-examind by Mr. Inverarity on behalf of defendant. After my husband's death, I and my son went on pilgrimage to Shri Gokoal. Since my husband's death, I have been many times out of Bombay.

The above *de bene esse* examination having been read to the court, Mr. Lang replied on behalf of the plaintiff.

His Lordship took time to consider his decision.

ATTACHMENT OF A SODAWATER FACTORY.

NOWROJEE PESTONJEE BAKRIWADIA *vs.* SORABJEE JAMSETJEE DAHUVALLA.

THE plaintiff sought for a declaration that certain sodawater machines were, at the time they were caused to be attached by the defendant, the property of the plaintiff and not liable to attachment, that plaintiff was entitled to receive back a sum of Rs. 1,238-2-0 deposited by him with the defendant's attoneys under a judge's order, &c. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jurdine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr Inverarity and Mr Russell, instructed by Messrs Wadia and Shandi, appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship, in disposing of the suit, said the plaintiff had made out his title. His Lordship did not think much of the defendant's evidence, which really proved nothing Plaintiff was entitled to the declaration he asked for. defendant to pay the plaintiff's costs.

THORNYCROFT TORPEDO-BOATS.

III.

WE come now to my fourth diagram, which illustrates a type of vessel of which we have just completed three for the Government of India.

These vessels are similar in many respects to the Danish first-class boats but only have one torpedo tube in the bow, and two swivelling tubes on each conning tower, the armament being thus in all respects similar to that on the first-class boats built by us for the English Admiralty.

The single tube in the centre of the stem is not good, as the cap, besides being liable to be carried away by the sea, will certainly, when there is much sea on, throw up a considerable amount of spray, and so aid in the discovery of the vessel under the action of the enemy's search lights.

A better arrangement, to my thinking, if a single tube is wanted in the bow, would be to put it on one side of the stem with a flush door, as in the Danish boats.

I think also the tubes on the forward conning tower might have been dispensed with, three tubes being considered ample by the torpedo authorities at the Admiralty.

The dimensions of these vessels are ; length, 134 feet 7 inches ; beam, 14 feet 9 inches ; and draught of water, 7 feet 1 inch.

The stipulated speed was 22 knots on a run of two hours' duration with a load of 20 tons on board.

On trial, the first boat, with a comparatively untrained crew, attained a speed of only 21·94 knots ; while the second and third, with trained crews, attained speeds of 23·15 and 23·25 knots respectively.

These results are interesting as illustrating the fact that, no matter how we may improve our mechanism, the result obtained is controlled by the human element which manages it.

The displacement of these vessels was a little over 96 tons, and the I.H.P. 1,262, giving a displacement coefficient of 207.

The metacentric height was stipulated to be between 1·2 and 2 feet, and was found on trial to be 1·6 feet upon conditions of tendering, and 1·55 feet when loaded for the voyage to India.

With a view to determine the evaporative efficiency of the tubulous boilers with which these vessels were fitted a careful experiment was conducted with the concurrence of the India office on the advice of the Admiralty, by Professor Kennedy of the University College, on one of the boilers of the last of these three vessels, the principal results being that, with natural draught, and the engines developing 89 I. H. P., the evaporative duty was 13·4 lb. of water per pound of coal, and a coal consumption of 2·22lb. of coal per I. H. P per hour.

On another experiment, with an air pressure of 0·27 inch and the engines developing 282 I. H. P. the evaporative duty was 12·43 lbs. of water per pound of coal, and the coal consumption 1·98 lb. per I. H. P. per hour.

On a third experiment with 0·49 inch of air pressure the engines developing 449 I. H P., the evaporative duty was 12 lb. of water per pound of coal, and the coal consumption 1·99 lb. per I. H. P. per hour.

On a fourth trial with 2 inches of air pressure, the engines developing the full power of which they were capable with one boiler, namely, 775 I. H. P., the evaporative duty was found to be 10·29 lb. of water per pound of coal and the coal consumption 2·26 lb. of coal per I. H. P. per hour.

The coal consumption on these experiments seems high, but it will be readily understood that, as the horse-power of the main engines only was used in the calculation, and no account whatever taken of the auxiliary engines, all of which, especially the donkey, were very extravagant in their use of steam, the result is very small indeed.

I may further add, with regard to these trials, that on the natural draught trial, the temperature of the chimney gases was only 421° F., and on the full speed trial, when the boiler was supplying steam for 775 I.H.P., the temperature was only 777° F.

These facts, and the low velocity of the draught, fully account for the absence of flames and ashes from the chimney.

The evaporative value of the coal was found by calculation from its chemical constituents to be equal to 15·41 lb. of water per lb. of coal from and at 212° F., and this was corroborated by a calorimetric experiment, the result of which differed only by about 1 per cent. from the calculated result.

The efficiency of the boiler with natural draught was therefore 13·4÷15·4, or 87 per cent. of the theoretical evaporation, a result concerning which Professor Kennedy says :—

"It is only right that I should say that this is the highest boiler efficiency I have ever found upon any trial with which I have had to do, if indeed it is not, as I almost think it is, the highest on record in any trustworthy manner."

In summing up the result of all the trials, Professor Kennedy says further :—

"I have already remarked on the most notable evaporative efficiency of Mr. Thornycroft's boiler when working at very low pressure.

"The manner in which it retains that high efficiency when doing seven times as much work is perhaps equally remarkable.

"That one and the same boiler should be able to supply steam for powers varying from 90 to 770, maintaining so high an average efficiency throughout the whole range, is a most remarkable result, and one on which you may fairly be congratulated."

I may add that the weight of the boiler experimented on, with all its fittings and mountings and water, was only 9·84 tons, which gives 77·8 I.H.P. per ton of boiler, and compares favourably with the locomotive boiler of about the same power, which only gives 5·54 I. H.P. per ton, or the type of boiler in use in the later English torpedo catchers and cruizers, which is still worse, only giving 43·7 I.H.P. per ton.

These facts speak for themselves as to the advantage to be derived from the use of the boiler in the latter classes of vessel, and I may say that we have been invited by our own and several foreign Governments to submit proposals for boilers ranging from 3,200 to 6,300 I. H. P.

In my former lectures, in addition to the ordinary experiments undertaken to show the efficiency of the boats and their machinery in certain directions, I have described certain unintentional experiments which test them in an unexpected and general way, and show what may be done with them without causing fatal injury, and in this respect I may say that, notwithstanding the rough usage to which these boats have been subjected, not one of all the many boats we have built has ever been lost.

My story on this occasion is that of the misadventures of the Swedish torpedo-boat "Hugin," the details of which were furnished to me by my friend Mr. Lilliehook, of the Swedish Navy.

"The Hugin," says Mr. Lilliehook, "with three other boats, was to start for a full speed run. A fearful storm, accompanied by the pouring down of hail and rain, was prevailing at the time. When the boat had traversed about a mile and attained a speed of 13½ knots (engines running at about 250 revolutions), it, struck all of a sudden against a rock with such a force that the boat was thrown up into the rock with its propeller high and dry, the tip of a perpendicularly downward-turned blade being nearly 2 feet clear of the water-level.

"When it came to rest, the boat was leaning over to starboard, and very near capsizing toward that side. The bottom had been moderately hurt all along the starboard keel plate from the stern aft as far as the boiler, where the bottom plating was considerably dented. The boiler was hereby somewhat dislocated, but without injuring the piping. Further aft the boat had not received any injury whatever. The fire extinguishing apparatus could not be used, because no water could be got through the feed pipe, as the inlet hole in the bottom was a foot clear of the water-level on account of the boat leaning so much over to starboard. The fire, which was very heavy at the time, had to be put out by pitching in water through the fire doors.

Two gun boats of 600 tons each had hard job to pull the boat off, but succeeded after several attempts. The plating had not been at all torn or broken, in fact, most plates, might have been put in again in repairing, but the revets along the joints had been torn out, leaving several hundred holes in her bottom open. These holes were plugged with wooden plugs by the diver, and afterwards steam was got up, and the boat went to the station without further assistance. No injury whatever had happened to engine or boiler. The accompanying sketch will give you an idea of the appearance of the boat as it was lodging on the rock."

This sketch, so kindly sent by Mr. Lilliehook, I have had enlarged in Diagram No. 5 as a fine example of what may be done upon occasion with a Thornycroft torpedo-boat.

The large photograph on the table shows the vessel as I saw her in the dockyard in Stockholm in August last.

As a comparatively untried weapon, the torpedo-boat has been the subject of much discussion, and many and widely differing opinions have been expressed as to its value in naval warfare.

Starting originally as a coast defence armament, the torpedo-boat has been studied under all sorts of conditions, from lying in harbour and being blockaded to keeping the sea and assisting in the blockade.

The result of these studies is best seen in the large number of torpedo-boats which now enter into the composition of all the more important navies, the tendency in the smaller navies being to keep the vessels of a moderate size and reserve them for coast defence in the larger and more powerful to increase their size and use them more in fleet operations. The danger in the latter case is that by the vessels being made larger and more costly the advantages of numbers and the subdivision of crews is lost. Our eggs, in fact, are put into fewer baskets.

This is the case in our own Navy, where coast defence by torpedo-boats is not so much studied as I think it ought to be both from the direct and the indirect advantages which may accrue from it.

So long as we are strong and able to keep our enemies away from these shores by blockading or masking them in their own ports, or by any other of the processes known to and recommended by experts, we shall not need torpedo-boats to prevent our seaboard towns from being harassed and requisitioned by an enemy's cruizers. But suppose that our enemies, although otherwise inferior to us, were nevertheless well equipped with torpedo-boats, and by them were able to destroy some of our blockading ships, or to compel them to keep at such a distance as would enable some of their swifter vessels to escape our toils, as happened, for example, in the mimic warfare of last year, would it not be well to have a few torpedo-boats ready at each of our principal mercantile ports, in addition to those at our naval ports, to meet those vessels and prevent the damage which would otherwise ensue ?

I think it would, but I fear I am right in saying that at present there is not a single torpedo-boat at any purely mercantile port in this country, and the numbers in our naval ports are far too few to meet the demands which may be made on them should we be unhappily involved in war.

Among the indirect advantages which would accrue from a distribution of torpedo-boats around our coasts would be the encouragement of our naval volunteers, in whose hands and at whose disposal the vessels would, I presume, be placed, as has been suggested by Mr. Arnold Foster and others.

Such encouragement, similar to that extended to our military volunteers by the issue of the necessary guns, rifles, and ammunition for target practice in the early days of the movement, would have a similar effect, and, who knows ? perhaps we might in time have a naval vounteer force attached to our first line of defence, which would rival in importance, if not in numbers, the military organization.

Such a corps would be a rare reserve, better far than any conscription could give us, as its members, not necessarily being professional seamen, would be able to serve at sea without denuding our merchant ships of their crews, thus imperilling our food supplies. They would have all the traditional value of a volunteer over a pressed man, and in addition would be more thoroughly trained in relation to their work than were the victims of the press-gangs of our old wars.

It has often occurred to me that in these old wars, the pluck, resourcefulness, and endurance of our crews, independently of the skill and valour of their officers, were the immediate means by which our victories were obtained.

But what have we to correspond with them in these days of steam and machinery ?

A pump valve and a piston rod on an enemy's vessel are equally good, and equally to be depended on, as the same details in a British vessel, and in this respect the only places where pluck, resourcefulness, and endurance have the best chance of doing what they did in the old days are in the stokehole and engine-room of a modern man-of-war. If to these be added daring enterprise and self-denial, a torpedo-boat is perhaps the most likely place in which they can be seen to the utmost advantage, and where men, constitutionally fit, have the opportunity of showing that in these days of science and examinations they have not degenerated from the standard which was sufficient to make and maintain our British supremacy.

As a proof that they have not so degenerated, I cannot do better than quote the testimony of Admiral Baird in his report on the last year's manœuvres, dated, "Off Deal, August 20th, 1888." Admiral Baird says : "The services of the torpedo flotilla have been invaluable. In regard to this portion of the Fleet, I can but observe that the skill, untiring energy, and cheerful endurance of the extreme discomfort and privation manifested by officers and men alike have been the admiration of all who have witnessed the operations of the Fleet."

In conclusion, I desire to return my best thanks to the Council of this instruction for the opportunity they have given me of describing our late improvements, and of eliciting that criticism which is too freely accorded at these meetings, and is so valuable as a basis for still further improvement, and to you, gentlemen, for the patience and courtesy with which you have listened to what I have had to say."

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

8-88—Mirza, H K—Shaik Ismailji Hussonji vs. Hasson Valad Gaiboo and another—Janardhan G.—Part heard.

2-89—Nana and H—Balaji bin Ganuji Bhosale vs. Giribai, widow of the deceased—Venayekrao H.

For argument (Chamber matter).

424-81—Payne, G and S and L S F and N—Thackersey Dewraj and others vs. Hurbum Nursey and others—Roughton and B, and Macfarlane, E, and H.

For further directions on Special Commissioner's Report.

259-85—Roughton and B—Zynubai vs. Haji Esmail Abdulla and another—Macfarlane, E and H.

Long Causes.

161-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Narayen Moroba and another vs Hurrichund Ramchander—Mirza, H K—Part heard.

424-88—Ardesir, H and D—Cowasji Aderji Bamji vs. Goolbai and others.—D S Garud, and in person.

494-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Rev T H Greig and others vs. Nanusha Jagoosha—Ardesir, H and D.

464-88—Shamrao P—Jadeji Keshrisingji Bhowsingji vs. Narotum Harjewan and another.—Bomanji and H.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1888, and in the matter of the Oriental Oil and Flour Manufacturing Co., Ld.,—Jefferson, B D and K, for petitioners, Vussonji Khimji and another.—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

395-88—In person, a pauper Heerji Cullianji vs Purshotum Kursonji and others.

13-89—In person Abdeally Amiroodin vs Allibhoy Shaik Adum—In person.

Long Cause.

107-87—Ardesir, H and D—The Goculdas Balabdas Manufacturing Co vs James Scott and others Craigie, L and O—Part heard.

COLONEL SIR JAMES BROWNE, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., proceeds to India on April 15, where, it is understood, he will succeed Major-General E. F. Chapman, C.B., as Quartermaster-General in India.

COLONEL SIR W. S. A. LOCKHART, K.C.B., C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, was to succeed General Sir C. H. Brownlow, G.C.B., as Assistant Military Secretary for Indian affairs at the Horse Guards, on the 1st April.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out ; strengthens, cleanses, and heals the scalp.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Hypatia, 1,299 tons, Captain A M White, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk via Canal.

THE steam yacht Zingara, 268 tone, Capt A E Caws, sailed yesterday for Bankote in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Himalaya, 910 tons, Captain C Hugill, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE s s Sorrento, 1,775 tons, Captain C Colman, cleared yesterday for Aden and Hull via Canal with a general cargo, and Mr. Hume as cabin passenger.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Orion, 1,833 tons, Captain B Vidos, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Trieste with a general cargo and a few deck passengers.

THE Italian Mail steamer Raffaele Rubattino 3,044 tons, Commander G Merello, sailed yesterday for Aden and Genova via Canal with the following passengers :—For Naples and Genoa—Mrs Biddulph, Mr and Mrs Wyer and baby, Mr E Dalgliesh, Mr and Mrs F Bullock, child and infant, Miss Angus, Miss Fletcher, Miss Poynter, Major and Mrs G Harden, and European nurse, Mrs Michelides, two children and European nurse, Mr and Mrs G W MacGeorge and infant, Mr J L Lyell, Mr Einar Rolfson, Miss E Bernard, Col G R C Westropp, Mrs Monat, Col and Mrs H E Ryves, Capt J D Moncur, Mr and Mrs de Cruz, child and infant, Mr and Mrs F W Court, Mr T C L Logan, Mr Braidwood, General and Mrs Clementson and Mr and Mrs J Mayer and one friend, Mr J Schuhmacker, Mr F W Conduitt, Mr Gerald Mitchell, Miss Bulkley, Miss Bulkley, Mr and Mrs Turner, and two children, Mr Bhumgara and brother, Mr F A H Elliot, C S, Mr J M Grant, Mr Smith, Mr Frazer, Sigr Pezzetti and friend, and Mr Achlin. For Port Said—Mr G Mavrokefalo, Mrs Orientar and infant, and Mrs Laudmann. For Suez—15 deck passengers. For Aden—Miss Fernandez and two girls, and 30 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Edinburgh	2102	Barham	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Hispania	2213	Boothley	B	W. & A. Graham
,, Mobile	916	Hughes	C	B. & Co. P. S. N. Co
,, Hypatia	1299	White	H J	C. Eduljee
,, Kerbella	1458	Stewart	K	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, L. Tower	1892	Purse	L	Berts Craig & Co.
,, Kirby Hall	1761	Philips	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, C. Murray	1379	Warfolk	O	F. Muir & Co.
,, Jago	1550	Ouston	P	F. Muir & Co.
,, Sorrento	1775	Coleman	Q	F. Muir & Co.
,, Schuhallion	1011	Dunlop	Ibis	W. & A. Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Bormida	1199	Negri	1	F. Bozzoni.
,, R. Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Gwalior	1602	Nantes	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Pekin	2133	Harris	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Olive Branch	1806	Schell	6	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Linda	1566	O'Niell	7	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Serapis	1271	Dobson	8	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Busheer	539	Lewins	9	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, St. Fillans	1936	Fitzgerald	10	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Katie	2117	Galbraith	12	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Akaba	2172	Mandeno	13	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
31	Himalaya (s)	Hugill	Calcutta, March 9.
April 1	Siam (s)	Weigh ell	Aden, March 26.
	Torpedo Boat C.	Butler	Chatham, Feb 23.
	Orion (s)	Vidos	Trieste, March 5.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	R. Rubbatino (s)	Merello	Aden and Genoa.
	Steam Yacht Zingara	Caws	Bankok.
	Hypatia (-)	White	Dunkirk.
	Sorrento (s)	Colman	Aden and Hull.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Byculla, for Calcutta and Rangoon.
,, Orion, for Trieste and Venice.
,, Arabia, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.
,, Siam, for Liverpool.

The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Sorrento, Colman, for Aden and Hull.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March
26 Palitana s ..... England ....Singapore, Mar. 13.
27 Commilla s ..... Faussit ....Rangoon, March 20.
Arratoon Apcar s ...Dilfant.....Hongkong, March 11
28 Pelican s ..... Butler .....Middlesbro, Feb 18.
Canara s ..... Williams ..Bombay, March 7.

DEPARTURES.

March 27.—Steamers Warora and Nowshera.
March 28.—Steamers Wing Sang and Ethiopia. Barque Valdivia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March
27 Clan Gordon s .. .. Coconada.
Scindia s .... Rangoon.
28 Nuriahan s .... Calcutta.
Goa s .... Bombay.
29 C. Macarthur s .. .. Glasgow.

DEPARTURES.

March.
27 Sirdhana s .... Rangoon.
29 Scindia s .... Negapatam.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 30.

Wahab, Colonel, Bo, 2 Lanc Fus, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Baswell, Lieut, Bl, Deoli Irreg Force, on language leave, from Deoli.

MARCH 31.

Leslir, 2nd Lieut, Bo, P W O Grs, B I, on leave, from Poona.
Powell, Capt, Bengal, Commt, on pension, from Ranikhet.
Lincock, Dept Asst Commy, Bo, Commt Dept, on leave, from Mandalay.

APRIL 1.

Kavanagh, Insptr, A Schools, Mily Educn, Inspection duty, from Poona.
Dobbs, Capt, Commt Dept, from furlough, from England.
Paterson, Major, Gen Dept, on duty, from Aden.
Gormor, Surgn Major, Bl, I M D, returning from leave, from England.
Burton, Capt, Bo R H A, on leave, from Mhow.
Turner, Capt, R A, on leave, from Aurungabad.
M Kennedy, Capt, Burmah, 2 Norf Regt, enroute to rejoin from England.
Crawford, Lieut, Bo, 7th Bo Inf, on leave, from Mhow.
Sanderson, Surgn Major, Bl, Med Staff en route to Eugland, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 29.

Holbrook, Lieut, Bo, 2 Gloster Regt, on duty, to De

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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AUCTION SALE of ARAB HORSES at the Stables of Shaik Essa Bin Curtas, Bellasis Road, Byculla, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, at 3 p.m.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.—Our Java No. 1, Rs. 3; Manila No. 1, Rs. 2-12; Regalia No. 1 Rs. 2-8; Beehive No. 1, Rs. 2-4; and Havana No. 1, Rs. 2 per box of 100. These Cigars are specially prepared for us of the Finest Selected Tobacco and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial—DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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ON VIEW.—Colonel HIBBERT'S Bona-fide Auction Sale of valuable furniture, carriage, horses, plants, &c., at Breach Candy opposite the Battery.

ON VIEW.—Mr. S. TOMLINSON'S valuable furniture, piano, horses, carriage, &c., at WOOKLI, to be sold TO-MORROW, at 1 p.m.

TUTOR WANTED AT ONCE.—On Malabar Hill, from 10 to 12 daily, to teach Latin, Arithmetic, &c. Apply, stating qualifications and terms, to "TUITION," care of this paper.

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While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay. Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 1.

No telegraphic advices are to hand through Reuter beyond those summarized in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	10,19,064
" " Branches ...	Inc.	"	6,24,477
Other Deposits ...	Dec.	"	13,20,190
Government Securities ...	Inc.	"	4,60,534
Loans ...	Dec.	"	21,32,268
Bills Discounted...	Inc.	"	88,379
Cash with other Banks...	Dec.	"	80,137
Cash and Currency Notes ...	Inc.	"	1,60,739

The decline in Exchange and the advance in Government Paper indicate the expectation of cheaper money, which a falling-off in arrivals of the principal article of export should soon justify. Meanwhile the Presidency Bank's return, issued this afternoon, shows an increase in the Cash Balance of about a lakh-and-a-half, which is little enough in itself, but important as showing which way the current is flowing. It will be seen from the above figures, however, that the falling-off in the trade demand was considerably more than the improvement in the cash balance would seem to indicate; for though there had been a large reduction in private Deposits, and Bills discounted had increased slightly, the decrease in Loans had more than counterbalanced those items, and left a net diminution of 7¼ lakhs in the figures which go to show the requirements of trade, but which was absorbed by Government withdrawals In the open market greater ease is apparent, and lower rates have been paid for accommodation within the last few days.

COTTON.—Notwithstanding the dull tenor of latest advices from Liverpool, there was a good enquiry for ready Cotton at Colaba this afternoon, and over 3,000 bales are reported to have changed hands, the market closing steady and with last week's final rates still quoted. About a third of the purchases were in Bengals at Rs. 183½-85; and another third in Julgaum, and Akola, at Rs. 202-8½ and Rs. 208½, respectively; the other principal lots having been Pachora Ginned, at Rs. 198½; Dhulia, at Rs. 195; Akola, at Rs. 196; and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 211½ per candy.

WHEAT.—A moderate business has been reported to-day; and the tone of the market keeps steady; but prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS.—There has been more enquiry in this market, and considerable transactions have transpired, especially in *Linseed* which is one anna per cwt, higher at Rs. 6-5-0 per cwt; other descriptions are unaltered in value but steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton ...	10,010	bales.
Wheat ...	24,456	cwt.
Linseed...	9,985	"
Rapeseed ...	4,914	"
Gingelly ...	1,357	"
Ground Nuts...	1,034	"

FREIGHTS are dull, and the market is depressed by the number of relets offering. In some cases 1s. 3d. per ton lower again than the previous rates have been accepted.

EXCHANGE.—Silver having further declined ⅛d per oz. in London on Saturday, this market opened this morning at 1-16d. below last week's closing rates, and has since been quiet but steady at the decline. 1s. 4 15-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits was obtainable only in one direction, and a fair business was done at the rate. Some Telegraphic has been placed at 1s. 4 3-16d. for May-June transfer; but the demand for remittance is very limited We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...	1s. 4 4¼d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 11-32d.	"
Credits do.	... 1s. 4 15-32d.	"
Francs do.	... 1·73¾d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day at an advance of ⅛ per cent on Saturday's closing quotation for Fours, at 99 ⅝ and of ¼ per cent for the 30th April account, for which the rate has been 99 15-16. For 4½ per cents 103 ⅝ is still named.

SHARES.—Only a moderate business has been passing in this market, but in the majority of cases where new quotations have been established in Mill shares they have been in favour of sellers. New Great Eastern Mill shares are 20 higher at Rs. 785; Empress, Jevraj Balloo, and Luckmidas Khimji, are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 700; Rs. 1015; and Rs. 1,005, respectively; Alliance are Rs. 2½ up at Rs. 647½; and Coorla, at Rs. 650; Khatao Macconjee are Rs. 15 down, at Rs. 740; Colaba Land and Mill Rs. 5 at Rs. 760; and Framji Petit Rs. 2½, at Rs. 650. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher for the first issue at Rs. 3,300; and Rs. 5 for the second at Rs. 825. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 13¾ higher at Rs. 937½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	937½
Bank of Bengal ...	42,000	500	All	10 do.	980
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	500	All	14 do.	850
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank ...	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation ...	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India...	37,320	250	125	5 do.	116

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ...	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,250
Albert Ginning Co...	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Karachee ...	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares) ...	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary ...	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	235
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld ...	0	20	20	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	134½
Colaba Press Co. ...	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	400xd
East India Press Co..	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld...	400	259	...		200
Fort Press Co...	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,550
French Press Co. ...	360	500	500	Rs. 80	510
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld...	450	500	500	Rs. 25	412½
Khangaum Cotton Press Co ...	240	450	All	Rs. 45	360
Mannar Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	190
Mercantile Press ...	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	57½
Mofussil Co ...	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	420
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	513½
New Indian Press ...	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	280
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.) ...	500	500	500	Rs. 50	290
Sind Press Co ...	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	400
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co...	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150xd
Sassoon Press Co....	300	500	50	Rs. 25	50
Volkart Press...	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	600

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld...	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / 5 p.ct	195 / 100
Badhan Pills & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	155
Bapty Co., Ld. ...	625		185	Nil.	75
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	600
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 Rs. 5	82xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,300
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	825
Bombay Municipal Bonds ...	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	475
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld...	3,000	100	100	Rs	20
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Geyer & Co, Ld. ...	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaradted Suretyship Association ...	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		6
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld. ...	500	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co., Ld...	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	375
Marcks & Co., Ld....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co....	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ...	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	220
Orntal Loan Association ...	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	22
Port Canning Co. ...	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	385
Royal Flour Mills ...	2,000	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	114
Soundy & Co., Ld...	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	55	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	8¾
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 90	315
Thacker & Co., Ld...	1,500	100		Rs. 10	166
Western India Flour Mills ...	000	12	125	Nil.	37 40
M. M. Mody & Co.....					90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—March 8, at Stroud, Rosanna, widow of Henry Robert Clarke, formerly Magistrate and Collector in H M Bengal Civil Service.

GRANT—March 9, at Barholm House, Creetown, Kirkcudbrightshire, Isabella M'Culloch, widow of late Capt G Grant, of the Indian Navy, aged 71.

HARRIS—March 1, at 55, Sutherland-avenue, Lieut-Genl Chas Harris, B S Corps, aged 72.

LEES—March 9, at Grosvenor-street, William Nassau Lees, LL D, a Major-General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, aged 61.

POULTON—March 6, at Wimbledon, Theodosia Eliza, wife of Major-Genl H B A Poulton, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 67.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CONCEICAO—April 1, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. P. J. L. De Souza, 103, Frere Road, Mrs. Maria Lidia Lopes e Conceicao. The funeral procession will leave Dr. DeSouza's house for Daravi Cemetery this evening at 4 o'clock precisely.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CALEB—March 29, at Lahore, Christine Mary Iren, infant daughter of Dr C C Caleb, aged 6 months.

EGERTON—March 21, at Dera Ismail Khan, Hubert Jo Clere, only child of Francis and Margaret Egerton, aged 1 year and 2 weeks.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1889.

THE recent opening of the River Karun to navigation, somewhat narrowly conditioned though it be, has invested with special interest everything that relates to trade with Persia, and gives something more than the value of an ordinary consular report to a memorandum recently sent to the Foreign Office by Mr. E. F. Law, British commercial attaché at Teheran. The memorandum, to which the *Economist* has given just prominence, is the result mainly of a recent tour of enquiry in northern Persia and the districts adjacent to the Caspian, and it has evidently been drawn up with very great care. The general conclusions of the document are much more encouraging to British trade in Persia than the majority of reports from that part of the world have been of late. *A priori*, no doubt, there seemed much against us. The marked political ascendancy which Russia had attained at the Shah's Court seemed to promise that the trade of the country would increasingly fall into Russian hands. The Transcaspian railway, flanking, at a long interval, it is true, the Khorassan border, seemed a more tangible and a more potent favouring circumstance. But trade does not always follow the flag, and it does not always follow the railway as much as people think. The Transcaspian railway notwithstanding, the recent travellers in Bokhara, for example, have been astonished at the large quantities of English goods that they have met with in the bazaars of that country and of the parts adjacent. It is not surprising therefore to learn from Mr. Law that with the exception of North Eastern Khorassan the Transcaspian railway has not given Russia any cheaper means of placing goods on the Persian markets. It is early indeed, to exaggerate the commercial utility of a single isolated railway traversing a sparsely populated territory. In America a railway is calculated to serve twenty-five miles of territory on each side; in India the band is a little broader—say sixty miles instead of fifty. Beyond that ordinary country methods of conveyance are cheaper. It will be seen then that General Annenkoff's famous line, cheaply though he has made it, scarcely serves the purposes of a Russian commercial invasion of Persia, and as a matter of fact it pays Hindu and Cashmeri traders to carry English and, we suppose, Indian piece goods overland from Bunder Abbas, in the Persian Gulf, to the bazaars of Khorassan. It is as easy to exaggerate the advantages which Russian traders enjoy in Persia as it is to underestimate the disadvantages under which they lie at home. The fiscal policy of the Russian Government while it aims at the protection and developement of the national industries really handicaps them in the race. Production is discouraged by heavy import duties on machinery, on raw cotton, on materials used in the the processes of manufacture. A careful investigation of the conditions under which Russian trade with countries east of the Caspian is carried on—excluding, of course, those on which Russia has been able to impose her own tariff—would, we believe, lead to the conclusion that whatever success it has secured thus far has been attained through means quite as much within the reach of competitors as of the Russian merchants themselves. They are favoured, Mr. Law says, by having at their service a class of middlemen who push the sale of their goods in a fashion which mere brokers would not follow. They are men speaking Persian and Russian, Armenians and Russo-Persians from the other side of the Caspian, who know both the buying and the selling markets. They buy on their own account, and in this perhaps is the secret of their success. For the trader trading on his own account, and personally in touch with the market, is always careful to buy what the market is likely to take. They take information to the Russian merchant, as Mr. Law observes. "Their suggestions as regards patterns and styles are carefully considered, and I attribute the complete exclusion of any but Russian prints from the province of Mossanderon in great measure to their influence." This is not the first time that the advantage of the manufacturer bringing himself down to the market, instead of expecting the market to raise itself up to him, has been brought to notice, and herein is the chief lesson the British manufactures who aspire to get a footing in those parts have to learn. In the long controversy that was awakened by the desire to get at the causes of the English commercial depression in recent years nothing was more clearly brought out than the contributory negligence on the part of British manufacturers, who obstinately refused to learn that it was their primary business not to show the foreign consumer what he had to offer him, but to make the foreign consumer show him what he wanted, and to supply it accordingly. Instances have been given over and over again of manufacturers at home losing foreign orders because they refused to change their patterns and methods so as to meet the wants and fancies of the foreign markets. Remembering this, it is easy to understand the significance of Mr. Law's suggestion that while the ordinary English commercial traveller would be quite out of place in Persia, occasional visits to the principal business towns should be made by English business agents, not for the purpose of effecting sales, but for that of collecting information. So long as this remains to be done the Russian merchants who at Moscow and at Nijni Novgorod come in frequent contact with buyers fresh from the bazars and markets of Khorassan and Mossanderan will have a plain advantage over all competitors. They will know what the fancy of the market is and will act accordingly. Where English goods have a footing in the markets of Northern Persia they owe it not to the superior enterprise of those who introduce them, but to their excellent quality. South of Ispahan English prints completely command the market, and the opening of the Karun river, it may be expected, will extend the area over which they are distributed. In Moassanderan, the province north of Teheran, and skirting the Caspian, the Russians are geographically and otherwise at an advantage. There and in other parts of Khorassan the prints are often of patterns unknown to English makers, and a vigilant sampling of the market in that part of the country might give Manchester producers a new footing there. But in order to be on an equality with Russian traders in the localities in which they now enjoy an advantage it will be necessary to introduce new agents on the scene. What has become of the old Shikarpore banyas who used to be seen at Khiva and Bokhara and Samarcand in all the bazaars of Khorassan, and some of them regularly at the great fair at Nijni Novgorod? Have the troublous times through which Central Asia has passed in late years driven them from their accustomed market? Or is it that the Russian tariff has driven them back within the British border, the Transcaspian provinces being closed to them? Mr. Law looks to them, we suppose, amongst others when he tells us that there are plenty of Turkish Armenians in the west of Persia, and of Parsees and of Hindus in the East, who have had sufficient experience of European business to be of great service if judiciously employed, and particularly to give information as to provincial tastes and requirements. The case, indeed, so far as this side of Persia is concerned, is one that the Government of India many effectively deal with. The commercial route to Meshed should be available to subjects of the Government who have made a railway to the Kwaja Amran, and are understood to have placed *in situ* the material for carrying it forward to Kandahar. But through trade on the Kandahar and Meshed route has long been blocked through the exactions of the Ameer's local representatives. Here is a case in which friendly intervention would not be thrown away. The Ameer's Walis are not loose contemners of his authority, levying blackmail upon the merchandise of his allies, as Chinese provincial Mandarins levy *likin* in defiance of Pekin. It is quite within his power to clear the route to British trade, and if it were put to him that the real gainers by the exactions of his local Governors are the nations who threaten to deprive him of his peace and of his kingdom, these exactions would not long continue. The matter is not one to which the Government of India can long remain indifferent, and the excellent relations which they have established with the Ameer warrant the belief that any representations which they might make at Cabul would be in no danger of being misunderstood. With this route open, and with the Karun route developed by the enterprising firm who have done so much for British trade in the Euphrates Valley, the commercial importance of Persia would perceptibly and rapidly grow. The recent establishment of a branch of the Oriental Bank at Teheran is one of many signs which indicate the possibility of a fuller opening up of Persia to external influence other than Russian, and when we learn that the excellent position which English products enjoy in the markets south of Isphahan is due to the special advantages which have been given as regards carriage to Southern Persia, it is evident that the opening up of routes in other directions will powerfully aid in the fuller developement of external trade.

THE refusal of M. Boucher, the French Attorney-General, to proceed against General Boulanger whom the Tirard Ministry have resolved to prosecute, is an embarrassing and vexatious incident, inasmuch as it is an indication that the course proposed is disapproved of by a man of high legal authority. The Government intended to ask to-day the permission of the Chamber to take proceedings against the deputy for the department of the Seine, and it is possible that the recalcitrant attitude of M. Boucher may cause the representatives to hesitate in taking a step, the doubtful legality of which is thus forced on the attention of the country. It is a patent straining of the law to pretend that a "manifesto" disapproving of the action taken in bombarding Colonel Atchinoff's party at Sagallo, is an offence subjecting the so-called League of Patriots to the penalties prescribed for secret societies. The League was in its origin an attempt to introduce into France the German turnverein, in a society for the practice of gymnastics and manly games, to promote the physical education of the young men of the country. The Government of the Republic now seeks to bring the League under the articles of the Penal Code which prohibit unauthorised associations of more than twenty persons, or under the act which prohibits associations divided into sections of less than twenty persons, and even charges it with being secret society. The first occasion on which the League made a political demonstration was on the 14th of July 1887 the fete-day of the Republic when it made a demonstration in favour of General Boulanger, one of its warmest patrons who had just been removed from the War office and sent away from Paris to command the 13th Army Corps. Since that time the organisation has been accused of Boulangerising, and a number of deputies and others favourable to the cause represented by the General, were elected members of the Managing Committee. In the beginning of March the Government asked the permission of the two Chambers to prosecute the deputies who belonged to the League, and permission was accorded by a considerable majorities after much angry discussion. In the Chamber of Representatives an honourable member was suspended for crying out that the prosecution was "stupidity," the Monarchists and the Boulangists voting against the suspension, while the Republicans voted for it. The voting on this incident was regarded as proof that the Monarchical parties and the Boulangists are in alliance against the Republic, but M. Laguerre declared that every one of the accused had been a Republican when it was dangerous to be of that faith and that their aim is to rid the Republic of a constitution which is Monarchical. He taunted the party in power with working against universal suffrage which they knew would decide against them. More to the point, he warned the Government that if they tried to snatch a conviction by alleging that the League, which is quite open and above board in all its proceedings, is a secret society, the independence of the Magistracy would upset their calculations. The action of M. Boucher appears to justify this forecast. But the Government, nevertheless, sent the police to make domiciliary visits to nineteen members of the League, made several arrests and effected a seizure of documents which were said to show that a riot was being organised. It was then decided that General Boulanger must be proceeded against, the hostile press taunting the Government with timidity in not dealing with him personally. The Government showed more political tact in procuring the rescindment of the decree of exile against the Duke d'Aumale, who returned to Paris and was received with great marks of good will by Republicans and Monarchists alike. Seeing that General Boulanger had a good deal to do with the expatriation of the Duke, his return to Paris was a humiliation for the Boulangists; and as the Comte de Paris had been giving a covert support to Boulangism, it was of importance to create division amongst the Orleanists by a marked compliment to a member of the "House of France" whose influence will be thrown in the other scale. The prosecution of the General is a political mistake, which will be promptly turned to account by his party which is very dexterous in profiting by the errors of the Government. The selection of the manifesto disapproving the high-handed proceedings at Sagallo as the *corpus delicti*, is very maladroit, for it will enlist on the side of the accused the sympathy of all those who look forward with hope to sympathetic relations with Russia. The soreness created by the bombardment of the Slav settlement on the shore of the Red Sea might have been allowed to die out; it will now be revived and intensified, and the General will profit by the feeling that the Government has blundered where a blunder is worse than a crime.

THE suggestion which we made some time since that the philanthropy of Lancashire millowners might find occupation nearer home than in the mills of Bombay is borne out by a movement which has taken organized shape recently among the Lancashire operatives against the insanitary conditions under which steaming and sizing are done in the weaving mills at home. For years past the medical authorities have pointed out the deleterious effects of steaming, which have shown themselves in an abnormal percentage of deaths from pulmonary affections amongst weaving hands, and at length the subject has been heard of in Parliament, coincidently, by a strange irony of fate, with the fussy activity of the Lancashire mill interest in behalf of Bombay operatives who are working under much healthier conditions than their brethren in England. Lord Cranborne, the Prime Minister's son, and member for one of the Lancashire divisions, brought forward a motion in the House of Commons the other day for a Select Committee "to inquire into the subject of sizing and steaming in the weaving of textile fabrics, with special reference to the conditions of the trade and the health of the operatives engaged therein." The intervention appears to have been a little premature, though not more so than some other manifestations of activity in the English mill industry have been of late. Lord Cranborne had not consulted his constituents, and he was anticipating a conference that was to be held in London a few days later, at which due justice would, no doubt, be given to the question, how far the Lancashire millowners are driving their weaving hands into consumption. The postponement of the motion has not, it may be hoped, led to a shelving of the subject, for the allegation as to the recklessness with which the health of the weaving operatives is jeopardized is too serious to be lightly set aside. The inquiry, moreover, will serve as a useful diversion from inappropriate and useless intervention in behalf of Indian operatives.

IN another column is the simple and grateful letter in which Ruckmabhai who in spite of herself became the representative of a principle, and bore herself with good sense and quiet dignity in a prominent position which she had not sought—thanks the members of the committee who rallied around her and gave her countenance and support during a period of prolonged anxiety and many trials. The occasion of this valedictory expression of thanks and gratitude is the departure of Ruckmabhai for England, where ladies who had followed with interest the story of her struggles have provided her with the means of studying under the best auspices the profession of medicine, so that she may be able some three years hence to practice amongst her Indian sisterhood as a lady doctor. Now that the last chapter in the long history of the litigation in the Rukhmabai case is closed, it is to be hoped that the Government of India will see its way to remove from the statute-book a provision which enforces a Hindu custom by a harsh provision borrowed from English Legislation, and unknown to Hindu Law. The claim to compel restitution of conjugal rights by imprisonment is not contemplated by Hindu jurists, who had in their minds a condition of things wholly different from that under which imprisonment was formerly imposed as a penalty for contempt of Court in England. As manners softened, that provision was abandoned in English procedure; but unfortunately it survives in India embedded in a marriage law quite alien to English ideals. This anomaly may now be removed by an Act of the Legislature without any of the reluctance which was not unnaturally felt to deal legislatively with the subject while the rights and wrongs of Dadajee were before the Courts.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay has expressed his desire to address the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday the 9th instant, at 5 p

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, MARCH 31.

M. Boucher, the Public Prosecutor, has declined to undertake the prosecution of General Boulanger and will probably be dismissed from his post in consequence.

THE MOROCCO DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The announcement that the difficulty with Morocco had been settled was premature although the Channel Squadron had already left Tangiers. A hitch has taken place in the final settlement, and the Squadron is now returning there.

THE GERMANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ZANZIBAR, MARCH 31.

Captain Wissmann and Dr. Peters have arrived here.

HOPEFUL CONDITION OF SIR PETHERAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 1.

According to the bulletin Sir. Petheram spent a somewhat restless night and is rather exhausted in consequence. His condition on the whole continues hopeful. Since yesterday he has been able to retain diet, and can sit up and converse for a short while.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS' HEAD QUARTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 1.

The Viceroy, in laying the foundation stone of the local Volunteers Head quarters Building, paid a graceful compliment to the Corps that has existed for 26 years; and in recognition of their service, Government supplemented the funds for the execution of their project. As a slight evidence of the Viceroy's interest in the movement he presented a clock to be placed in the mess-room. The Volunteers were entitled to every consideration at his hands. As a resident of Calcutta he takes special interest in the movement and as Honorary Colonel he feels towards the battalion a sympathy greater than that with which he could be expected to regard any other corps in India.

THE CONTINUED ILLNESS OF SIR COMBR PETHERAM.

Sir Comer Petheram continues in the same state His condition has scarcely altered since Friday last He has embraced Catholicism in the presence of Mr. Justice and Mrs. Norris. Mr. Norris is appointed executor to his will.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MARCH 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, arrived this morning.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khiva, (extra) left here for Bombay at 11 a.m. to-day.

HONGKONG, MARCH 30.

The Italian steames Bisagno, which left Bombay, on the 8th March, reached to-day.

ADEN, MARCH 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Venetia (extra) arrived here from Bombay at 1 p.m., to-day.

ADEN, APRIL 1.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Berenice from Bombay, arrived here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 1-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	84½ ex
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	70⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 31.

10 p.m.	79·4

MONDAY, APRIL 1.

6 a.m.	75·3
10 a.m.	82·8
2 p.m.	84·4
4 p.m.	83·5

A Large uumber of friends assembled at the Apollo Bunder to offer parting greetings to Mr. M. R. Wyer, of Messrs. Wallace and Company, on the occasion of his departure by the Itatian mail steamer Raffaele Rubattino yesterday afternoon. Mr. Wyer has always been a very popular member of Bombay society, whether among Europeans or natives; and the good wishes of his friends were as hearty as they were deserved by one who had made himself esteemed and respected by all who came in contact with him. Among those present at the bunder were Messrs. J. G. Russell, W. M. Macdonald, R. A. Wills, R. H. Macaulay, E. E. Steel, M. F. Reid, Percy Benn, W. R. Macdonell, Lukhmidas Khimjee. Rowjee Kukhmidas Vussonjee Khimjee, &c. Garlands and bouquets of flowers were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Wyer as they left in a steam launch for the mail boat. Mr. F. A. H. Elliott, C. S., Revenue and Settlement Commissioner, Baroda, was also a passenger by yesterday's steamer.

It has just been decided that sick leave to Europe, occasioned by wounds or illness contracted on active service, shall in future, count as part of the periods of four, six, and eight years which are required to be spent in the Staff Corps in India, before promotion to the ranks of captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel respectively.

Indian Engineering hears that Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., Agent and Chief Engineer of the South Mahratta Railways, is still very ill, and will probably have to leave the country for good. Mr. E. H. Hallam is spoken of as his probable successor, and a better selection could not be made; but the Trevor interest is very strong on this line, and will no doubt be exercised to obtain the post for its own nominee. A young R. E, relative is said to be very anxious for the berth.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 1.—The pressure has increased over greater part of the country; but slight local falls are reported from the North-west Frontier, Rajputana and from Khandeish. The rise has been brisk in Bengal. The pressure is generally very uniform. The winds are variable, and except at Bay where a southerly wind blows freshly, they are light or moderate in force. The temperature has risen briskly, and is high for the season in the Punjab and Bengal. On the whole it has fallen. Elsewhere the weather is fine, and the only rainfall reported is slight showers in Malabar, and storms are reported from a few other stations.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The political situation has undergone no appreciable change since I last wrote. There is an air of unreality about the assumed confidence and security of the Ministerialists Though outwardly cheerful, they are anything but happy. The attitude of Lord Randolph Churchill, so vehemently denounced a few days ago by the *Standard*, should be in itself sufficient to cause gloom amongst the Marquis of Salisbury's followers, while uncertainty as to the future action of their Liberal allies adds to the anxiety felt by the leaders of the Conservative party. No one expects that Lord Hartington and his immediate supporters will desert the Prime Minister, whatever course events may take, but the same reliance is not felt in respect to the Radical wing. It has not escaped notice that among those who voted on Wednesday, in favour of Mr. John O'Connor's measure to treat persons imprisoned under the Crimes Act as first-class misdemeanants, was Mr. Kenrick, brother-in-law of Mr. Chamberlain, while another member of what Mr. Labouchere calls the "family party," Mr. Powell Williams, the representative of South Birmingham, paired for the second reading of the Bill. Not less significant was the absence from the division of Mr. Caine and other Unionists. Lord Randolph Churchill, with his small knot of devoted adherents, including Mr. Jennings and Mr. Hanbury, walked out of the House, which was almost as injurious to the Government as if they had actually voted with the minority. This demonstration on the part of the Randolphian malcontents was a surprise to most persons, as it was thought that Mr. Balfour's partial concession to the opposition in consenting to the appointment of a Departmental Committee to consider the possibility of modifying the present prison rules would have secured unanimity among the Unionists of all shades. This incident has not, it is hardly necessary to say, tended to diminish the indignation that Lord Randolph's hostility to his former colleagues has created in Conservative circles. There is, of course, no foundation for the silly rumour that his formal expulsion from the Carlton is meditated, but if he does not soon make his peace with the Ministry, he may before long find his name received at Conservative gatherings, like Mr. Chamberlain's is at Liberal meetings. Is it really the fact that Lord Randolph made overtures to be taken back into the Government, and that they were ignominiously rejected? This is one of the current rumours, and it is partly corroborated by the leader in the *Standard* previously referrred to, the authorship of which is said to be attributed by Lord Randolph himself to a person of high authority in the political world.

While the internal affairs of the united Unionist party are such as to give occasion for grave apprehensions of awkward complications, the Opposition is not as sure of its position as it could wish to be. The Liberal leaders talk of dissolution in a vague sort of way, and apparently have not yet made up their minds whether the time is ripe for an appeal to the country. I was present at the great meeting in St. James's Hall on Wednesday, the most remarkable gathering that has taken place for a long time within the walls of that well known building. In the whole of the vast audience there were probably not half a dozen Conservatives. Still I cannot for the moment recollect whether the desirability of an early dissolution was mentioned by any one of the speakers. At any rate, if such a suggestion was made, it failed to excite any enthusiasm, as the meeting was very different in character from the political meetings usually held in St. James's Hall, being composed for the most part of well-to-do persons from all parts of the kingdom, it would seem that the "hesitency" of the Liberal leaders is reflected by the more responsible of the Liberal followers. The leaders seem to be waiting for an impulse from the rank and file, while the latter are apparently looking for direction from the former.

"Lord Chatham with his sword drawn,
"Stood waiting for Sir Richard Strachan;
"Sir Richard, longing to get at 'em,
"Stood waiting for the Earl of Chatham."

The result of the Barnsley Election, though not a "moral victory" for the Unionists as I see a Conservative M. P. describes it, is far from satisfactory to the Liberals, and may have had some effect in checking the ardour of the more excitable members of that party. It is true that Earl Compton was a stranger to the division, while his opponent is a gentleman of great local influence, but his Lordship's name is known all over the country, and if there really is a prodigious upheaval of opinion against the Government, it is a wonder that the Liberal candidate's majority was even less than the immensely reduced majority of 1886. If the contest, which is being decided to-day across the river, ends in favour of Mr. Beresford Hope, the Conservatives will take heart once more, and the Liberals be correspondingly dispirited. The friends of Mr. Beaufoy are not quite so confident of winning as they were at the beginning of the fight, but they expect a small majority for their candidate. Everything is in their favour: the circumstances under which the late member has been obliged to return to his original obscurity; the miserable fiasco in connection with the forged *Times'* letters; the complete failure hitherto of Lord George Hamilton's naval programme to capture the slightest amount of enthusiasm from any large section of the public; the wealth, respectability, and strong local connections of Mr. Beaufoy, are all calculated to improve the chances of the Liberal nominee. If, in spite of these and other scarcely less important advantages, Mr. Beaufoy is defeated again, bourgeois and protelariat Kennington will in future be regarded as impregnable a Conservative fortress as genteel and aristocratic St. George's, Hanover Square. I suppose there has been no contest in the Metropolis in recent years that excited so much interest or one in which equal activity was displayed. If Mr. Beresford Hope be victorious, he will owe his success largely to the Primrose Dames, whose charms and persuasive powers are not approached by the fair sex on the Liberal side. However, I am told by those who are in a position to know that if the Liberals lose it will not be from any deficiency in canvassing. The fact is, the constituency, incredible as it may seem to those who know anything about metropolitan elections, has been over-canvassed, and I have heard of the door being shut in the face of a canvasser by a sorely-tried elector.

The Liberal papers do not exaggerate the importance and enthusiasm of the Great Protest meeting in St. James's Hall, though the Conservatives have some justification for demurring to the use of the adjective "National" in connection with the movement. The term is only true in the sense that the agitation is general throughout the country, but it is confined and is likely to be confined to one party. Some of the reporters speak of Mr. Parnell as looking very ill. I never saw him looking better, though he was evidently suffering pain from his burnt hand. One of the most characteristic features of the meeting was the considerable proportion of women. How they managed to squeeze into their places is a marvel. The crush was fearful and the arrangements could not have been worse. Some thousands of tickets in excess of the accommodation were issued, and large numbers of people went away disappointed. At each of the many entrances commissionaires were stationed to examine the tickets, an innovation that is not likely, I should say, to be repeated. These respectable but unconciliatory door-keepers carried out their orders *au pied de la lettre*, and I heard of one well-known M.P. who was literally "chucked out" for insisting on his right to enter a particular part of the hall to which his ticket did not properly admit him. He was not by any means the only person who was unceremoniously treated by the stern janitors. I myself had considerable difficulty in getting into the room, and it was not until I produced my card, showing myself to be your representative that I was permitted to pass the barrier separating the press enclosure from the rest of the hall. It was curious to notice that while the Chairman ignored the presence of the feminine element, and addressed the meeting throughout his speech as "Gentlemen," Mr. Parnell, more gallant than Mr. Morley, invariably used the phrase "Ladies and Gentlemen." *Apropos* of Mr. Parnell's injury and its cause, I heard the other day what Liberals at any rate could call a good story. At a dinner party at which Sir George Trevelyan was one of the guests, somebody referred to Mr. Parnell's taste for mechanics. "He is," said the gentleman, "a constant reader of *Invention*." "So we all are," chimed in Sir George Trevelyan, "do we not read the *Times* every morning?" It is interesting to compare the House of Commons' manner of a prominent speaker, like Mr. Morley, with his manner when addressing a great popular gathering. Mr. Morley in the last four years has wonderfully improved both as a Parliamentary debater and as a popular orator; but it is in the last named character that his advance has been the most marked. The manner apart from the matter of his speech on Wednesday night was excellent, and probably many of those who heard him were thinking of the struggle for the Liberal leadership that will take place when the G. O. M. joins the great majority. Some people say that Mr. Morley is stiff, reserved, and repellent. I saw in the central lobby of St. Stephen's the other night a little occurrence which seems to show that Mr. Morley is not altogether unamiable. The great man was conversing for some time in the middle of the lobby with a friend, when an elderly gentleman who had been hanging about the place for hours in the hope of getting admission to the crowded House, ascertained from a policeman who Mr. Morley was, and when the Right Hon. gentleman had dismissed his visitor, went up and spoke to him. Mr. Morley listened to him patiently, and then returned to the House. Soon afterwards he came out with an order, and carried off the grateful old gentleman to one of the most select parts of the Chamber. Ordinary members of Parliament, to say nothing of men of Cabinet rank, are fond of giving themselves airs, and fancying themselves very superior mortals. It is not every legislator who would have been so courteous as Mr. Morley was to a comparatively obscure stranger.

In connection with the Protest meeting, I may mention a fact that may possibly interest lady readers. It is generally known that more than one of the London papers employ ladies on their staff. This, however, is the first time I have seen a lady reporter at a great public meeting. I sat next but one to a fair and youthful stenographer and, as far as I could judge, she seemed a very expert note-taker. She took what the reporters call a "turn" at Mr. Morley's speech, and bravely struggled through the crowd to go away to transcribe her notes. A few hours before the meeting began the case for the *Times* had come to a conclusion, but both Mr. Parnell and Sir Charles Russell exercised a wise discretion in reserving their observations about the Special Commission for another occasion. Mr. Walter, whom I met in Pall Mall on Tuesday, looking as gentle and amiable as ever, is said to have written to a friend just after the Pigott collapse, "we have lost our right-hand man," and it is only the simple truth to say that apart from the episode about the letters the proceedings before the Judges have made absolutely no impression upon the public mind. There was a rumour at the end of last week that Sir Richard Webster, whose conduct is to be formally arraigned in the House of Commons in a few days, had reserved some very crushing evidence for the last moment, but the inquiry ended in a comparatively unsensational manner. Sir Charles Russel's defence is awaited with considerable interest. The report that the Prime Minister and the Earl of Carnarvon will be called by Mr. Parnell's Counsel, and that Lord RandolphChurchill is also likely to be put into the witness box is, I hear, not without foundation.

The *New York Herald* has not yet "caught on" with English readers. Its circulation, though growing, is still small, and advertisers have not yet shown much confidence in it. Mr. Gordon Bennett did not, at first, intend to put his paper into line with the big English "mornings,"—he meant it to be a 4-page sheet, issued at 3 o'clock in the morning. In a word, he intended to imitate the *Index*, a *Times* 4-page reprint, which was a lamentable failure. The *Herald*, which seems with its American prefix perfectly absurd on English newspaper stalls, is conducted with much Yankee spirit, and is, in a sense, interesting, to journalists for example. But the style of reporting is not suited to our insular tastes and will not, I believe, become adopted in British journalism. American newspapers are Reporters' papers or they are nothing. What the Editor is with us the Reporter is in the Land of spread-eagleism. Last Tuesday's issue of the *Herald* was a notable instance of this. Two pages of the paper were devoted to a description of the first game of Base Ball played in London by an American team at the Kennington Oval. The unique feature of this report, however, was not its length, but the turning of spectators into amateur reporters. To every one present, who would accept it, including the Prince of Wales, a card was handed containing blanks for the name of the holder, and for his opinion on the game. The request was very largely complied with, H. R. H. leading off with a statement to the effect that the game was an interesting one, but he liked cricket better. This was reproduced in *fac simile*, and was followed by many hundreds of opinions, some serious, some jocular, and, at least, one profane. The game will not become popular in England American games, like American newspapers, do not suit English habits of thought and action.

All the cards which reached the hands of the Managing Editor of the *Herald* were not published. A large number had to be destroyed: they contained observations unfit for publication. There is, I am afraid, in certain classes of the English people, a great tendeucy to the use of bad language. "Such a thing," said the Managing Editor to me, "would not have happened in America. The average American would either have responded to our polite request to give us his opinion, or he would have thrown the card away, remarking, perhaps, it was not his business to supply 'copy' gratis to the *Herald*. Or, he might, in a few instances, have told the Reporter to go to——, but he would not have been obscene." In further elucidation of the point I have mentioned let me quote you those short anonymous letters received by the Liberal Candidate for Kennington. During the contest in Kennington a stone was thrown which only just missed Mrs. Beresford Hope, the wife of the Conservative Candidate. A great outcry followed in the *St. James's Gazette*, and other papers concerning "Gladstonian rowdyism." To Mr. Beaufoy himself these, among other letters, were sent:—

"Kennington, 13 March, 1889.

"You are a dirty blackguard to strike a woman. What can you expect of a distiller of filth and muck? You shall pay for it, and receive the merit you deserve, you cowardly scoundrel, notwithstanding your whining you do not encourage blackguardism. When perhaps you get a damned hiding you will know how to conduct yourself as a decent man should do.

"FROM ONE WHO PROMISES YOU A THRASHING."

Kennington, 12 March 1889.

"Mr. Beaufoy,—When your party strikes a woman you sink into the lowest depth of scum. I have been a Liberal for many years, and should have voted for you, but after the disgraceful tactics displayed by you, I shall with others give my vote on the other side. Take care you do not get the thrashing you deserve. I, for one, will give you one, and you shall not get off lightly. I wonder the opposite side have not retaliated upon you long ago. My opinion of you is, you are low scoundrel.

"A Voter."

"Mr. Beaufoy,—I have had some of your bills, and think that they are rubbish.

"And as for you, I think you are a miserable, fat-headed, silly fool of a blockhead."

According to a correspondent of the *Times* this morning, there was no attack upon Mrs. Hope, and the stone which nearly struck her was thrown by one little vulgar boy at another with whom he had quarrelled! I could give you other incidents, more or less interesting, from the history of other contests, showing that to many people there is much comfort in sending an anonymous abusive communication to one with whom you differ on political matters.

Mr. Caine, on Monday next, intends, as a part of his Abkari crusade, to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India why Mr. Whymper, the brewer, was decorated with the C.I.E. If the member for Barrow wishes to run amok among titled or decorated brewers, why does he not begin at home, and ask of his late leaders why a Bass was ennobled and of his present leaders why the Guinness's and Allsopps and others of their class, are made hereditary legistators of Great Britain, and adorned with high-sounding titles? But Mr. Caine is not alone in his curiosity. Mr. Wallace, the member for East Edinburgh, has given notice that he will move that no hereditary distinctions be henceforth conferred, and that "for the future no dignities should be granted by the Crown until a proposal for such grant, with the reasons thereof, has been submitted to and approved by this House." Ministers and ex-Ministers, on reading this, must smile as they remember some nominations to the peerage, and call to mind the real reasons why they were made.

Lord Reay is not without friends and supporters in this country in connection with the Crawford Commission. There are many who cherish admiration of the courageous course he has taken throughout this affair. They are to be found in the India Office as well as out of it. Hitherto much has not been heard of them in the Press. The London papers while Parliament is sitting, are simply barred against outside topics unless they are of a personal character interesting to English readers. There are exceptions, of course, *The Times*, in this instance, has proved a notable exception. But the circumstances in regard to this paper are peculiar, and no fair deduction can be drawn from its acts. Any excellent leading article has appeared in the *Scotsman*, the perusal of which should give Lord Reay a good deal of satisfaction. And not Lord Reay only, but also all those who, in India, under much obloquy and unfair comment, have supported his action. The tone of the article I refer to may be gathered from its concluding sentence, which runs thus. "There is no reason to suppose that Lord Reay has not throughout the whole case acted with the most upright and laudable motives. He has simply done his duty, and in doing it has incurred much unpopularity and abuse, because the person whose conduct has been brought under review is a high and distinguished official of 'brilliant services,' and who has a multitude of friends." The whole article is very useful as a counterblast to *The Times'* special pleading.

This morning's "Votes and Proceedings" of the House of Commons show that Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., is interesting himself, not only in the political welfare of native Indians, but also in the commercial affairs of British Indian traders in Zanzibar. On Monday evening he will ask Sir James Fergusson as to the consequences of German action in East Africa on the trade of British Indians, of the injury done to them by the senseless bombardment of Coast ports, of two of them being killed by German sailors, and whether the Government will take any steps to ascertain the extent of injury done and to obtain compensation from the German Government for the losses sustained by British subjects. Probably, in no part of India could such a question be of such vital interest as Bombay. Of the thousand Indians who have left Zanzibar since the German folly began I suppose nine-tenths are residing in your city.

THE VETERINARY SERVICE IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now known that the Government of Bombay intends to utilise the services of the graduates of the Bombay Veterinary College in the Mofussil. With this view Government offers a grant-in-aid of Rs. 400 per year to the District Municipalities and Local Boards, who, in their turn, are asked to supplement it by a sum not less than Rs. 400 per year. Out of this annual sum of Rs. 800, Government intends that the salary of the veterinary officers should be met, and so the utmost that the veterinary officers could expect to receive in the shape of pay from these Municipalities, is Rs. 50. This sum is very meagre, when we consider that some of the students of the Bombay Veterinary College were earning in different walks of life a sum far exceeding Rs. 50 when they joined the college; that more than a dozen students in the Bombay Veterinary College have not only matriculated, but have received a good general education, and a few of them have actually passed more than one year in the different local colleges. It was only the long misleading articles, which from time to time appeared in the Gujerati dailies, giving exaggerated prospects of the veterinary graduates about the time the College was opened, that led these young men to rush into the new college. And they now find, when it is too late, that their time was misspent, their hopes frustrated, and their prospects nil.

The Government lays stress on the prospective private practice of veterinary officers in the Mofussil; but those who have a knowledge of Mofussil life and economy will acknowledge that there is absolutely no prospect of private practice in the Mofussil for two good reasons:—(1) That the people, especially the masses owning cattle, are not so rich or so intelligent as to care for rational treatment of their diseased animals, if they have to pay even a small modicum of fee. (2) That even the few well-to-do persons, who can afford to pay for scientific treatment, will not do so from ignorance and prejudice, they will more readily patronise a quack than a qualified man.

From this it is obvious that unless the Government is prepared to support more liberally the first few batches of the graduates from the college, the graduates will suffer in the estimation of the public, there will be no more admissions in the College, and the scheme of spreading the knowledge of veterinary science in the Mofussil will turn out a fiasco, and Government will have to close the doors of the college within a year or two.—Yours, &c.,

STUDENT.

LOCAL MISGOVERNMENT IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Cholera has lately been raging furiously in the districts of Gujerat and Katty war. Is it beyond our means to check its progress? First, where shall we find the root of this evil? I am afraid, we have neither to search long nor far, for the root lies in some of our local self-governing bodies. These chiefly consist of men who pretend to be the zealous guardians and promoters of their country's good, and who say they have ever at heart the advancement of its health and sanitation, but who have not one single sanitary principle in their heads. Parkes has defined Hygiene as the art of preserving health. It aims at rendering growth more perfect, decay less rapid, life more vigorous, death more remote. These men pervert the ends.

I hope many of your readers still remember, and probably it is on Government record, what was the first use the municipality of a certain town in Gujerat made of the authority invested in them, They attempted to abolish the establishment of scavengers in their service. In some of the towns of Gujerat watering of the roads is an event of the past, and lights are dispensed with except in thoroughfares. The eye has been accustomed to heaps of filth accumulated in all directions, and to gutters choked with dirt.

Consciously or unconsciously, these Commissioner Sahibs are the direct murderers of the principles of hygiene, and the indirect murderers of their own countrymen.

Sir, when I speak all this, I have in mind the local governing bodies of a number of towns and cities of the Mofussil. Not a word I have to say against the Municipal Board of Bombay, which consists of able men, both European and native. All this evil is in store for the Mofussil. With too good intentions, Lord Ripon provided India with boat and oars to make her way over the stormy waters of self-Government, little doubting the pilots' ability to steer clear of the difficulties and danger of such a voyage. The growing evil of cholera in the Mofussil is due partly to natural causes and partly to Lord Ripon's Local self-Government policy; in support of the latter half of which conclusion, I beg to quote an extract from a Mofussil newspaper, which gives an account of how municipal affairs are managed in the second city of our Presidency:—"Go into the—Hall any day, when there is a meeting of the Municipal Committee on, and if you have a particle of patriotism, your heart will bleed to see the disgraceful scene,—a Babel of tongues chattering promiscuously, with here and there sounds which are heard in a filthy stable, no respect for the chair, no respect for one another."—

Yours, &c., E. J. TALEYARKHAN.

THE *Country Gentleman* contains the following:—A matter which surprises everybody is what may be termed the "quick changes" of the members of the Royal Family. I think I can throw some light on the rapidity in which they are relieved of their State garments and able to re-appear in a few moments in civilian dress. Their costumes are made in a particular manner. Everything is prepared, like those of the great actresses, to unhook and take off almost in a piece in a minute or two, so that it never requires more than ten minutes for these august ladies to re-appear in a fresh costume. The Queen's dresses, for instance, are contrived on this plan, and it did not take her on Drawing-room day many minutes to get rid of her train and her jewels, and assume her ordinary well-known black bombazine and favourite bonnet, which, if less picturesque than the coif of Mary Stuart, is nevertheless almost equally time-honoured and popular, at least, with her Majesty.

CANDIDATES FOR THE MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE nomination of candidates for the Standing Committee closed yesterday. There are nineteen candidates for the eight seats to be filled up by the Corporation. The following is the list of the candidates:—

(1.) Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.
(2.) Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee,
(3.) Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker.
(4.) Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee.
(5.) Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik, C.S.I.
(6.) Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy.
(7.) Major H. O. Selby.
(8.) Mr. Ragunath N. Khote, C.I.E.
(9.) Sir Henry Morland.
(10.) Mr. Grattan Geary.
(11.) Dr. T. Blaney.
(12.) Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsey.
(13.) Mr. J. F. Fernandez.
(14.) Mr. J. P. Kapadia.
(15.) Mr. K. M. Shroff.
(16.) Dr. R. N. Khory.
(17.) Mr. K. N. Kabrajee.
(18.) Rao Saheb Wassoodew J. Kirtikar.
(19) Mr. Narotamdas Gordhandas.

The first eight candidates are members of the present Standing Committee, having been sent to it by the Corporation. Sir Henry Morland is also a member of this committee, as a Government nominee. Mr. Geary formerly served on the late Town Council and Dr. Blaney on the preceding Town Council. The rest of the candidates are entirely new members. According to the new Municipal Act, half of the members elected by the Corporation and half the number of thoe nominated by Government, will have to retire at the end of the year, they being eligible for re-election. The new Committee have the power of electing their own chairman, Government appointing him hitherto.

A LETTER FROM RUKHMABAI.

WE have been requested to publish the following letter:—

To the Secretary, Rukhmabai Defence Committee, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—On the eve of my departure for England, I think it my duty to thank the members of the Committee for the generous and continued help they have given me in my troubles, and the unflagging sympathy they have always evinced with my sufferings. But for the unflinching support of the Ladies and Gentlemen who have served on the Defence Committee I should have succumbed to the hard and terrible lot that seemed in store for me.

Although the object which I and the Committee had in view has not yet been entirely gained, I am full of hope that the success, partial as it is, which the Committee has attained, will go a great way to lessen the miseries of such of my Hindu sisters as may be unfortunately situated like myself.

The Committee will be glad to know that through the kind exertions of my friend Dr. Pechey, I have found a home and support with Mr. and Mrs. Mac Laren. Mr. MacLaren is a member of Parliament. They have kindly undertaken to find funds for my medical education in England. I have therefore resolved to avail myself of the liberty secured for me by the Committee and the resources furnished by the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. MacLaren and start for England by the Mail leaving on the 22nd instant.

I shall fail in my duty if I do not here mention how grateful I am for the constant advice given and the trouble undergone by Mr. Bhownuggree, but for whose exertions the progress of my trial would not have been so easy as it has been.

I append herewith the memo. of expenses incurred in the trial and the amount received from the committee.

Again thanking the Committee.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) RUKHMABAI.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1889.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURE.

In his second lecture Professor Forrest traced the effect of the Norman Conquest on the language and literature of England. By the time the generation that saw the arrival of the Normans had been gathered unto its fathers the language of Cœdmon had ceased to be read and written. But it had not perished for it lived in the heart of the people. The words of ordinary life whose preservation is independent of books flourished as vigorously as ever. Terms were borrowed from the French, the language of the Conquerors. The Lecturer said:—

In my previous lecture I discussed the introduction of foreign words from the time when the Romans conquered the Britains and the first coming of the English into Britain. With the Normans came more foreign words, but they came very slowly. For a long time the two languages stood side by side, without either affecting the other to any great extent. For two centuries after 1066 the speech of the upper and lower classes in England was almost perfectly distinct. It was not till the 13th Century that French words came into any great extent to express things for which the English tongue had names already. The friar, as he preached from town to town and village to village, made the ears of the peasant familiar with the words *prayer* and *praise*, which he had imported from France, and soon the *bods* was forgotten in the *preacher*. Fine ladies from Normandy despised the *smock* and introduced the *chemise*. They would not deal with the "chapman (pedlar), and the monger (dealer), but with the *marchand*. Red and blue did not satisfy their love of colour, but they must have *scarlet*, *vermilion*, and *orange*. The Knight introduced terms used in war and chase. To him we owe *adventure* and *castle*. The lawyer learned in Roman Law introduced many Latin words, and *Oyez* has been transplanted to India. The Norman Conquest introduced many changes in the noble art of architecture, and for the building of a castle or a cathedral many French technical words had to be used. But in spite of the loss of its inflexions, and in spite of receiving many foreign words in its language, our English remained Teutonic in its essence and in its grammatical forms. Down to the time of Edward III. the two languages existed side by side, and then the Continental wars welded together the two races, and a national spirit brought forth a national speech and a national literature. But previous to the union England produced forth a goodly number of scholars among her children of both races. For literature, as distinguished from language, the Norman Conquest is an important epoch in the history of England. It brought our island into contact with the wider world of the Continent. It fertilized the Saxon mind by bringing it into union with the rich stores of Latin literature, and developed the imagination by bringing it in contact with the lively fancy of the oriental mind. The Crusader had his imagination fired, as he sat by the fireside, by tales of adventures and of wondrous new lands. These tales he again told when he returned to his native village, and thus in the island was created a love of romance and adventure. But England owes to the East something more than her love of adventure. From the East she derived her first love of research into the hidden laws of nature to which we owe our Newton. Leading an outdoor life, seeing the vast phenomena of Nature by day, and watching the stars by night in a bright and cloudless sky, there sprung up in the breast of the Arab an earnest desire to discover the secrets of Nature. This desire began to be gratified when conquest gave him the richest of spoils—the products of the greatest minds of the past. Books and papers on all branches of knowledge were translated into Arabic. Al Mamoun, the son of the great Caliph Haroun Al Raschid, who died sixteen years before King Alfred's birth, was a great lover of science and mathematics, and he caused the Greek philosophies to be rendered into his native tongue. The study of Aristotle increased the desire of scientific study; and soon the Arab mind produced treatises on Arithmetic and Natural History, and Arabs travelled to study Minerology and Botany. The earliest English writers on "Mathematics" used to content themselves with works on the calculation of Easter in the same manner as the Hindoo astrologers contented themselves with making calculations which would fix the date of the different religious festivals. In the reign of William the Conqueror was born Athelard, of Bath, who proceeded to Tours and Laon to study in their respective schools. Having completed his course of studies Athelard engaged in the profession of teaching, and among his pupils was his own nephew, who had a kindred taste for the study of science. But the boundary of Laon did not satisfy the scientific ambition of Athelard. He determined that while his nephew acquired the knowledge of science in France he would attempt to gather some of the learning of the Arabs. He made his way to Greece and Asia Minor, and possibly to Bagdad. After seven years' wandering he returned to Laon, and opened a school for the teaching of the Arabian sciences. The nephew was sceptical as to their value, and so Athelard wrote "Questions of Nature" (Quesationes Naturales), which is a discussion between uncle and nephew of twenty-six Natural Sciences treated by the former according to the knowledge of the West, and by the latter according to the knowledge of the East. Athelard by his travels had evidently not learned many actual scientific facts, because he considered the stars were animate; but though Athelard committed many errors of facts, he learnt and taught that which is of inestimable value to man—he learnt the right method of scientific thinking. He considered the observation of Nature and reasoning on observation, of greater importance than mere authority.

After noticing Athelard who first taught Englishmen the right way to ascertain scientific facts, the lecturer proceeded to discuss William of Malmesbury, the first who aspired to the character of a critical historian. England at the time of the Conquest and the causes which led to the subjugation of the law were described as follows:—

The comments which he makes on the state of the country at the time when that victory was won by the Normans teach us the old lesson, that nations only lose their liberty when they cease to deserve liberty and are incapable of self-government. Saxon learning and literature did not perish by the Norman Conquest, for William of Malmesbury informs us that "the desire after literature and religion had decayed for several years before the Normans." Religion and ceased to be a living power. "The monks mocked the rule of their Order by fine vestments and the use of every kind of food. The nobility, given up to luxury and wantonness, went not to church in the morning after the manner of Christians, but merely in a careless manner, heard matins and masses from a hurrying priest in their chambers, amid the blandishments of their wives." Life and property were insecure, for Malmesberry tell us: "The commonality left unprotected became a prey to the most powerful, who amassed fortunes by either seizing on their property, or by selling their persons into foreign countries; although it be an innate quality of this people to be more inclined to revelling than to the accumulation of wealth." "Drinking in parties was a universal practice, in which occupation they passed entire nights as well as days. The vices attendant on drunkenness which enervate the human mind followed; hence it arose that engaging William—more with rashness and precipitate fury than military skill—they doomed themselves and their country to slavery by one, and that an easy, victory." The secret of the success of Norman rule is revealed in the following passage:—"They are, however, the kindest of nations and they esteem strangers worthy of equal honour with themselves. They also intermarry with their vassals. They revived, by their arrival, the observances of religion which were everywhere grown lifeless in England. You might see churches rise in every village, and monasteries in the towns and cities built after a style unknown before; you might behold the country flourishing with renovated rites; so that each wealthy man accounted that day lost to him, which he had neglected to signalise by some magnificent action."

From William of Malmesburry the lectures proceeded to discuss Geoffrey of Monmouth, "the first of the romance writers of whom Scott was the son," and Wace, who translated Geoffrey's Romance into verse and presented it to Queen Eleanor. To Geoffrey of Monmouth "English letters owe a debt of gratitude for first revealing that romantic tale which has fired the imagination of some of our greatest poets from Chaucer to Tennyson." But though "it was Geoffrey of Monmouth and Wace who first made popular the legend of King Arthur, it was Walter Map who first gave it a deep spiritual significance by introducing into it the conception of the Holy Grael. Layamon, the parish priest of Ernly on the Seven translated into English Wace's book and made many additions to it."

The patriotic soul of the parish priest had been roused by the popular legends regarding his native land and the national hero, King Arthur, and "It came to mind to him, and in his chieftest thought that he would tell the noble deeds of England, what the men were named, and whence they came who first had English land." He had heard that other men had written on the subject, and journeying far and wide over the country, the priest of Ernly found Beda and Wace, the books, too, of St. Alban and Austin. "Layamon laid down these books and turned the leaves; he beheld them lovingly; may the Lord be gracious to him! Pen he took with finger and wrote a book-skin, and the true words set together, and compressed the three books into one." And he did more than that. He added, in noble English songs, many a fresh incident to the romantic legend of King Arthur.

The lecture closed with a short notice of the philological importance of the Ancren Reole or Rules of Nuns and the Ormulun. The next lecture will trace the blending of tongues which followed the union between Normans and Englishmen.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER TORPEDO BOAT.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Torpedo Boat "C" Captain Butler, arrived in harbour from Chatham. She left that port on the 23rd February, arriving at Dartmouth on the 26th, and leaving the same day. On the 3rd March she left Gibraltar for Suez. The next port she called at was Malta, leaving there on the 7th and arriving at Port Said on the 12th, she left for Suez on the 13th. In the Red Sea she experienced very rough weather through which she was detained for three days. On the 21st she arrived at Aden, leaving for Bombay on the 22nd. She came in sight of the light ship at 2 o'clock yesterday

that under the management of the new Agents, Messrs Damoder Khimjee & Co. the month of January of this year shows a small profit. They hope that these favourable results will continue."

Messrs. Harkisondas Norotumdas and Chatoarbhoj Bhaichundbhai were elected directors, and Messrs. Lidbetter and Young, and Dwarkadas Oodhowjee were appointed auditors at the remuneration of Rs. 150 per each audit.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL.

THE sixth Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at the registered office, 8 Forbes Street, Mr. S. D. Sassoon presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

The directors have the pleasure of laying before the shareholders the audited balance sheet and abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1888. The abstract of Profit and Loss Account shows a balance on the credit side, of Rs. 95,911-14-3, including the amount of Rs. 258-1-7 brought forward from last year's account. An *interim* dividend of Rs. 17½ per share having been already paid, absorbing Rs. 30,030-0-0, the Directors propose to appropriate the balance of Rs. 65,881-14-3 as follow:—To be written off for depreciation of Building, Rs. 5,000. To be written off for depreciation of Machinery, Rs. 15,000. To be carried to Insurance Fund, Rs. 5,000. To be paid to the shareholders a Dividend of Rs. 22½ per share on 1,716 shares, free of Income Tax. Rs. 38,610—Rs. 63,610, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,271-14-3 to be carried forward. The waste silk department is now working satisfactorily, and in order to get increased production therein two improved spinning frames, one Roving and one Doubling frame have been ordered from England, and are expected here shortly, when still better results from this department are expected. The mill buildings are insured for Rs. 1,45,000-0-0. The machinery for Rs. 4,20,000-0-0 and goods in the market shop Rs. 15,000-0-0—Rs. 5,80,000-0-0. Stock of raw and manufactured goods at the Mill for Rs.5,00,000-0-0 Rs.10,80,000-0-0. The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt., and Mr. E. Moses, two of the directors, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The Meeting will have to elect two Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 22½ per share, free of Income Tax, for the half-year ending 31st December 1888 was declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Mr. E. Moses, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Sadanand Balkrishna and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 75 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman, the secretaries and treasurers, and the managers, for their good management of the company's affairs, terminated the proceedings.

GENERAL NASSAU LEES.

THE funeral of the late General Nassau Lees took place at Brompton Cemetery on Wednesday morning, 13th ult., in the presence of a considerable number of the deceased's friends. Among those who joined in paying a mournful tribute of respect we observed Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Cardross, Mr Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., General Sir Charles Brownlow, G.C.B., Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I. Colonel H. H. D. Stracey (Commandant of the Scots Guards), Colonel Lyster, Mr. Bayne (formerly of the Calcutta Bar, and now one of the leading advocates in the Court of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council), Mr. Upperton, Dr. Macrea, Messrs. H. Toler, T. G. Johnson, Charles McNaught, S. Digby, &c. Several other gentlemen were prevented from attending by illness or other unavoidable causes. An additional testimony to the esteem in which General Lees was held by a large circle of acquaintances was afforded by the many handsome floral wreaths. One of the most beautiful of these was deposited on the coffin on behalf of the present and some former members of the staff of the *Times of India* in Bombay and in London. The burial service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Davis.

THE *Athenæum*, in a notice of the late Major-General Nassau Lees, says:—

So remarkable were his tastes and acquirements in Eastern lore that at certain periods of his service he filled the several appointments of Principal of the Calcutta College (Madrasah); examiner in the Persian and Arabic languages and Muhammadan law; Persian translator to Government; professor of law, logic literature and mathematics; and, when requisite, responsible referee on the language qualifications of civil and military officers. He was the fourth and youngest son of the Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, whose father the first baronet had earned great distinction with the British troops in Germany under the Marquis of Granby. Entering the Bengal army in 1845 at the age of twenty, Nassau Lees attained the rank of colonel thirty odd years later and was placed on the unemployed supernumerary list shortly before promotion to major-general. By this time, however, he had moved much in society at home, and many years before his decease his figure had become familiar in the London clubs he specially affected, and other social circles. A strong Conservative in politics he twice sought election to Parliament, but was unsuccessful on each occasion.

The Arabic publication for which his memory will be more particularly honoured by scholars is, perhaps the "Commentary" of Az Zamakhshari, so much esteemed among Sunnis. Of those devoted to Persian authors, the "Nafahatu l-Uns" of Jami (a notice of celebrated Sufis and saints modernized from an older chronicle, and the interesting "Visu Ramin" of Fakhrud-din As and Jurjani, which Dr. Rieu describes as "the poetical version of a romance originally written in Pehlevi," are worthy of the attention of both scholars and *dilettanti*.

Besides the above, there are in the Royal Asiatic Society's library the "A'aris-i-Buzurgane (A.D. 1855), or an obituary notice of Muhammadun doctors, edited by W. Nassau Lees and Maulavi Kabiru'd-din Ahmad; the "History of the Khalifs" (A.D. 1856), by Abu'l Fadhl' Abdu'l-Rahman Jalalu'-din bin Abi Bakr us-Suyuti, with (same year) a Book of Anecdotes, Wonders, Pleasantries, Rarities, and Useful Extracts," by Al Kulyubi, with both of which Nassau Lees had to do; and (A.D. 1868)" the Alamgirnamah,)' by Muhammad Kazim Iba i Muhammad Amin Munshi, edited by Maulavis Khadim Husain and 'Abdu'l-Hai, " under tae superintendence of Major W. N. Lees, LL.D."

Not the least remarkable of his many contribution to serial literature is an article called "Materials for the History of India for the 600 Years of Muhammadan Rule previous to the Foundation of the British Indian Empire." This appeared in the second part of vol. III. of the Asiatic Society's "Journal," published in 1868, and, although written more than twenty years ago, it opens with a thoughtful review of the relations of the natives of India to their English superiors, which might be studied with advantage at the present day. The information contained in the body of the paper is of a very valuable kind, and if only the impetus to Asiatic research and the study of Oriental tongues, which recent action on the part of the London Asiatic Society was intended to give, were sufficiently real to culminate in revival, its republication, with some additions and modifications, would be desirable.

There is no doubt that in the person of the deceased officer an Orientalist has passed away from among us who can ill be spared at a time when the loss of an English-Arabic scholar is not easily replaced.

H. M. S. SULTAN.

Several attempts, it appears were made to float the Sultan. Although they were unsuccessful, the attempts were considered very encouraging for further efforts. The water in the vessel was quite under control, and the boiler fires had been relighted. The ship lies between two rocks, about level with the foremast, the rest of the vessel being afloat. The damage done is principally forward. The Malta correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"I visited H. M. S. Sultan on March 10, and found that the salvage work was progressing favourably. All the holds are clear of water excepting the forepeak and the next compartment. These will be blown out by airbag to-morrow. From the rough bearings which I took, I estimate that the Sultan stranded in over 70 feet of water, according to the chart, as she is in the fairway outside the ten fathom line, and I do not see how any blame can be tached to Capt. Rice or the officers of the ship. During the last terrific earthquake, when the telegraph cables were broken, the sea round this island was like boiling water in a pot, and I expect it will be found that the hard crystalline limestone, the foundation of these islands, has been forced up through the soft sandy bottom of the Comino Channel. At all events, if our heavy line-of-battle ships are to frequent the different channels and bays for torpedo practice, the sooner the place is thoroughly re-surveyed the better.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

WHEN the Parnell Commission met on Tuesday, 12th ult., Mr. Timothy I. Coffey was called, and examined by Sir Henry James. Witness said he had been a reporter on several newspapers—namely, the *Munster News*, *Bassett's Chronicle* and the *Cork Herald*. He had been at Limerick.

Did you or did you not join the Irish Republican Brotherhood?—No, never.

Did you attend any meeting of the Irish Republican Brotherhood?—Never under that name. I have attended meetings of the Irish Land League.

When?—In 1879 or 1880, in County Limerick.

Where at?—In County Limerick, Ireland. (Laughter.)

At what place?—At Bohen and Munroe.

In what capacity did you attend meetings?—As a journalist.

Only?—Only.

Did you at any time join the Land League yourself?—Yes, and I considered that it was a constitutional agitation.

Turning to the President, witness here said: My Lord, the learned gentleman appears to be in a difficulty, but if you will let me make a statement it will save a lot of trouble. (Laughter.)

The President: I am not so sure of that. (Renewed laughter.)

Sir Henry James: I will take care of my own difficulties if you please; but I have no doubt that you will help me out. (More laughter.) When was it that you joined the Land League?—I think it was in 1879.

Were you on the committee?—I was never on the committee, and I was not one of any managing body. I was an active member of the National League.

What share did you take in the transactions of the Land League?—I paid my subscription. (Laughter.)

What was the name of the branch you joined?—The Munroe. I attended one or two meetings.

Did you attend any meetings beside those of this branch?—No.

To take part in the discussions or guide the deliberations were you present at a meeting of any managing body of any branch of the Land League anywhere?—That I was not. I don't know about managing bodies. As far as I know, one member had as much right, and more, to express his opinion as another. (Much laughter.)

I will ask you specifically whether you were present in the month of July 1881, at a meeting in Bank Place, Limerick? Put down that paper (witness had a document in his hand), and attend to me.

Witness: Excuse me, but I'm looking at this paper to refresh my memory.

The President: We will say whether that is necessary.

Witness: I was not at such a meeting.

Were you at a meeting there at any time?—I was at several meetings at Bank Place. They were meetings of the congregated trades—public meetings. At Limerick the trades have all joined, and have a house at which they can hold their meetings. (Witness here again referred to the document.)

The President: You have already been once requested to put that paper on one side.

Witness: All right, I beg your Lordship's pardon.

Sir Henry James: Had that meeting anything to do with the Land League, or the Irish Republican Brotherwood?—Not to my knowledge.

But you have signed a statement?

Witness: Yes, I have made a statement; but allow me to tell you that a statement is one thing, and evidence is another. (Laughter.)

A signed statement by you is one thing, and evidence is another?—Evidence on oath is another.

Is the statement you have made true or untrue?—If I had time to fish out the correspondence which has passed in this matter, and to produce the correspondence which has passed, you would form a different conclusion.

Sir Henry James: I form no conclusion.

The President: Is the statement you have made to your knowledge true or untrue?

Witness (to the President): With your Lordship's permission, I will briefly state the circumstances.

The President (interposing): Answer the question.

Witness (emphatically)—Then it is untrue—(laughter)—absolutely and essentially untrue. (Sensation.) A policeman came to me to fish a statement out of me, and I made one—the most plausible I possibly could—incriminating the most responsible men. (Great sensation.) That statement I thought I was perfectly justified in making under the circumstances.

And you made it knowing it to be untrue?—Untrue.

And you signed it?—Yes.

Knowing it to be untrue?—I swear it is untrue, every word of it. (Laughter.)

Of your own knowledge?—Yes. (Renewed laughter.)

The President (severely): I am surprised that this should give rise to laughter. It is a most shocking thing that a person in the witness's position of life should do such a thing—should make such a statement.

Witness: A what, my Lord?

The President: A most shocking thing.

Witness: If you were in my condition of life, my Lord, and lived in Ireland, you would form a far different opinion.

KNEW THE BAIT WOULD TAKE.

Sir Henry James: Did you make that statement (exhibiting document) to Mr. Shannon?

Witness: The statement—the facts referred to in the statement—are merely the effusion of a fertile imagination. (Laughter.)

Of Mr. Shannon's imagination or of yours?—Of mine. (Renewed laughter.)

Did you give this to Mr. Shannon as a statement of the evidence you would give?—I gave that as a statement to Mr. Shannon himself.

Did Mr. Shannon take it down in your presence?—Yes.

At your dictation?—Yes, at my dictation.

And you signed it?—Yes, as I would any other document, thinking that I would have an opportunity of explaining the whole of it.

You mean, by your explanation that you would have an opportunity of stating that you had said what was wilfully untrue?—Yes.

Sir Henry James: I don't know whether you think I am entitled to read the statement, my Lord?

The President: You may examine him upon it.

Sir H. James (to witness): I think you signed that too (handing witness another document)?

Witness: Yes, that is my signature. That was signed immediately after the adjournment before Christmas.

You have said that a constable came to you. On your oath, did you not volunteer the statement to the constable?—Every statement in that document I volunteered to the constable. If you read it you will find that it is a sensational production. He was fishing for an article, and I catered to meet his requirements. (Laughter.)

You said just now that the constable came fishing to you. Did you not go to the policeman and volunteer the evidence in the first instance?

The President: He has said that he did.

Witness: My Lord, will you allow me to make a statement?

The President: I understand you to say that you did volunteer the statement to the constable.

Witness: I tried to follow that up by explaining that I did not volunteer, because what I call volunteering is to go and offer evidence. I did not do that. The policeman fished me out. When he came to me I answered him. He came out to me one afternoon, and said that he knew I was in a position to give valuable information, and that if I gave this information I should be remunerated beyond my expectations; also that, instead of living the life of a journalist in a remote country place, I would get a very fine position. I saw what he was on for, and I was equal to him. (Laughter.) I made a most sensational statement. I knew it would take because I incriminated two members of Parliament, or three—Mr. Abraham and Mr. Finucane. I purposely incriminated those, because I knew the bait would take. (Sensation.) Outside of that I cannot say that I volunteered any statement. He came to me. I did not go to him.

Did you ever send communications direct to Dublin Castle without communicating with the constable?—Only through his suggestion and by his direction.

Did you ever send them direct?—Every one of them was fabricated to suit the market.

A SHARP WARNING.

Examined regarding an alleged murder.—Did you report, as a journalist, anything in connection with the murder?—Yes.

Did you ever report anything about the Dwyers?—I may have done so, but I don't remember everything I report.

If two men of the name of Dwyer were arrested, you not knowing of the name, do you represent that it was purely accidental that your imagination fixed on that name?—Quite accidental.

Were the Dwyers taken into custody?—I believe two or three men were, but I have quite forgotten their names.

Were they released?—I don't remember.

Did you not, as a journalist, report these proceedings? What became of the men taken into custody?—You cannot expect me to remember every case. I report. It is entirely untrue that I saw the Dwyers off from Queenstown. I don't know whether they left *via* Queenstown.

Have you ever heard or seen them since?—Never, and I believe their people have never heard or seen them since.

Whom—the Dwyers?—These people you refer to.

Who are these people?—Well, you will have to search in the country of Limerick for them. (Laughter.)

Who are "their people"?—I don't know. They were people of imagination. You cannot expect that people could hear from them.

You are upon your oath. You have just said, "Their people have never heard of them since." Of whom were you speaking then?—Of these people you believe to have existed. You cannot expect people to hear from them if they have only an imaginary existence. (Laughter.)

The President—Is that what you mean?

Witness—Yes.

Sir H. James—Whom did you refer to when you said "their people"?

Witness—I don't follow you.

I ask to whom were you referring?

Witness—I am speaking of the people you were speaking of. (Laughter.)

The President (to witness)—Will you endeavour to conduct yourself with decency?

Witness—I try, my Lord; but when I am asked absurd questions—

The President—If you don't conduct yourself in a different manner to what you are I will commit you to prison. So be careful.

Witness—All right my Lord.

The President—Be careful. I will not be trifled with.

Witness—Nor will I, my Lord.

The president—You are, consciously or unconsciously, exhibiting something which is very painful to listen to in your character. Now, do attend to the counsel, and if you don't conduct yourself with propriety I will send you to prison.

Witness—All right, my Lord.

The President—I don't consider that it is all right, and take care that you don't provoke me too far. (Warmly)—That is not the way to answer me, and don't answer me in that way. Now answer counsel.

Witness—I will answer counsel, my Lord.

Witness was then questioned again on the point.

The Court being about to adjourn for luncheon.

Sir H. James asked that the witness might be detained in Court during the interval?

The President agreed.

Subsequently Sir Henry stated that he was misinformed when he put questions implying that two persons named Dwyer were arrested. No such arrests had taken place, and there were no such persons in existence.

Witness asked whether he might not have some refreshment? and

The President replied that refreshments should be supplied to him.

On the Court resuming,

Sir Henry James continued his examination of the witness:—

You made a statement that Lloyd-Jones's house at New Pass was attempted to be blown up in 1882. Was that true or false?—I have no knowledge of it except hearsay. I spent two days trying to find out the truth of it, but I could not find out. I made investigations, and found he was in very low financial condition. I believe he committed the outrage himself to get compensation.

Did you not say that at a meeting of the League it was resolved to blow up Jones's house?—Yes.

And you charged Mr. Abraham and Mr. Finucane with having been present when it was resolved on, knowing that statement to be untrue?—I made no charge, because no charge could be made except in a court of justice.

Did you make that statement against those gentlemen, knowing it to be untrue?—Certainly.

And you state, "Pat Hayes of Doon did the work"?—That is untrue.

Did you make those charges knowing them to be untrue?—I have told you that that document in your hand is a fabrication.

Sir Henry next questioned witness as to an alleged large meeting at Bank Place, Limerick, in July 1881, at which certain persons were present. The witness began inspecting a piece of paper.

The President—What are you reading?

Witness—Copy of a proof my Lord.

The President—I have told you several times that you are not to refer to it. Put it away sir.

A HOLIDAY TRIP.

Cross-examined by Mr. Reid—You told Sir Henry James that you had been in communication with the police since 1882?—No.

Have you or have you not?—I have not.

Do you swear that you have not communicated from time to time, with the police and received money from them during the last five or six years?—I do.

Have you received any money from the Castle or the police?—I have received from the police £4 or £5.

What is the name of the policeman?—Doolan. I looked on that as a sort of service money. I got £5 on subpœna. I then telegraphed to Mr Soames that I could not come to London unless I got £100 to defray my expenses. I cannot now produce the telegram. It is at 44 Torrington Square. After that telegram I got a letter from Mr Soames saying he could not comply. In a short time Mr Shannon called on me, and we had a chat. In consequence of the chat I went to Dublin and got the sum of £50 from Shannon. It was in Bank of England notes.

What did you do with the money?—It enabled me to see London. (Laughter.) On the Monday or Tuesday after the Christmas adjournment I saw Mr Soames and got £40 additional by cheque. The date was a day or two after my statement was signed. I have received about £20 since then from Mr. Soames. At the Craven Hotel one evening a messenger came in and gave me a fresh subpœna and a guinea.

COMMITTED TO PRISON.

The President (addressing the witness)—We are of opinion that you have been guilty of gross contempt of Court. In the first place, your manner has been insolent both to counsel and to the Court during your examination. But I take the opportunity of adding that, in our judgment you have been guilty of a still more serious contempt of Court. You have avowed that you have told a long tissue of lies for the express purpose of deceiving the person to whom you made that statement, and causing yourself to be brought up here as a witness in order that you might then tell that which you call the truth. That is a most insulting interference with the course of justice. It is foisting yourself upon the Court, and taking up the time of the Court, for the purpose only of befooling those who had taken your evidence; and, coming here with that intention, and taking up the time of Court in that maner, we have no doubt you have been guilty of a contempt of Court. And I accordingly commit you to prison for it. (Sensation.)

Witness—Before you give that decision effect, if you will postpone the case and let me go to my apartments in Torrington Square to produce correspondence, I will fix the contempt on the proper shoulders. I said to Mr. Soames time after time, that I could give no evidence.

The President—I am acting on the statement you have made.

Witness—I swear that, my Lord.

The President—It must be proved hereafter, if it be in mitigation of what you have stated in Court.

Mr. Reid—I would ask your Lordships to allow some one to fetch these documents, if such there be.

The President—Well, Mr. Reid, you have nothing to do with that.

Mr. Reid—I am speaking simply with reference to the documents.

Witness—Will you send a messenger to my place, and I will produce these letters?

The President—I commit you to prison. Where is the officer of the Court?

Witness—My Lord, before I go to prison, may I ask you to send for the letters?

The President—I have already said what I have to say on the subject. Let him be removed.

Several officers of the Court then took the witness into custody, and removed him from the Court.

Mr. Reid—What I was saying was that I should like to have permission to send and procure these documents.

The President—You may take authority for it.

Sir Henry James said that, after what had occurred, he would ask permission to place Mr. Soames in the box.

Mr Soames then stated that the letters he had received from the witness were generally nothing but requests for money, which he did not comply with. He had had, he should think, altogether £115. He simply made the witness an ordinary witness' allowance. What the witness had stated with reference to the interview of the previous night was untrue. When he made his statement in December, he said it was perfectly true, and signed it.

Mr. Shannon was called to state that the £50 which he advanced to the witness Coffey was for one month's expenses, including travelling.

The chief evidence taken before the Commission on Wednesday related to the Phœnix Park knives.

CONCLUSION OF THE "TIMES" CASE.

Sir Henry James announced that they had now gone through all the witnesses they had to call in support of the view of the *Times*.

Sir Charles Russell—I would ask whether you propose now to express your judgment upon the point upon which you reserved your judgment—namely, the question of an *interim* report?

The President—We are not prepared to give any answer which will limit our freedom of action in the matter. The extraordinary circumstances attending the withdrawal of the letters speak for themselves. No report would add to or diminish their effect; and we have not yet come to a final determination on this subject.

Sir C. Russell—We express our entire satisfaction. Of course, we shall have to ask your Lordship for an adjournment for a reasonable time in order that we may have an opportunity to do what it has been practically impossible to do from day to day, viz. to make some attempt to collate and present in orderly and intelligible fashion the evidence to be considered, and also that we may have an opportunity with our clients, of deciding the mode and extent to which evidence should be offered in reply. Every one of the persons charged as incriminated will be called before your Lordships with the exception of John Dillon, against whom nothing has been alleged, beyond his being a member of the Land League, and beyond the fact of his having made certain speeches, once referred to in the course of the case. With that exception, every member of Parliament included in this list will be called before your Lordships to give evidence in chief or, where there is nothing directly alleged, for the purpose of cross-examination. Also, we shall submit to your Lordship evidence in every case where there has been an approach to connecting the central body of the Land League as such, or the local branches as such, with outrages. Beyond that, there are questions which demand careful examination and scrutiny. I have also to ask your Lordships to make an order for the release of Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. Edward Harrington.

Sir H. James replied that he desired to leave it in their Lordships' hands.

The President said he only desired to know whether both parties assented. He continued—As to the first application, I feel it is quite reasonable. I anticipated that Sir Charles Russell would not be ready to go on with the case at this stage, and I therefore readily and gladly, as far as I myself am concerned, assent to the proposals. With regard to the further application, as to the release of these gentlemen, I endeavoured to lay down the principle upon which, I think, we ought to proceed. I think I may venture to say that the proceedings of this tribunal have shown that we desire to consider with the greatest leniency the conduct of the persons whose behaviour is in question; and, therefore, I must point out that it is our duty to take steps to prevent the liberty, which we have the power to grant being used for purposes of agitation or for other purposes than the liberty is granted for. That business is to attend to the business of this Commission. Now I am perfectly willing to accept these gentlemen's assurances that they will not use their liberty for any other purpose than attending this Commission; and if they will give us this promise, then we will release them.

The Court then adjourned till Tuesday fortnight.

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on March 11, says:—A friend highly competent in these matters furnishes me with the following account of the present financial crisis here, and although some of the details may have been already published, the facts are so clearly stated that they will be read with interest by all those anxious to understand the misfortunes of one of the leading French Banks:—

If the Bank of France had not intervened, the Paris Bourse last week would not have escaped a financial crisis, the consequences of which would have been of the most serious kind That crisis had been brought on by a gigantic speculation in copper, in which several banks and financial establishments had taken part. In order to explain its origin, development, and termination it is necessary to take a retrospective glance. Up to 1870 the production of copper in the world at large was almost constantly the same. It made very little progress. The principal sources of production of this metal were then Chili, Spain, and Russia, and the quotations of copper varied from £80 to £90 for the English ton. The Chilian copper, Chilian bars, served as a brand for speculative transactions, and the English market regulated the business and the prices The United States obtained their copper from abroad.

THE AMERICAN COPPER MINES.

After the discovery of the enormous copper mines of Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, and similar deposits in Montana and in other parts of the United States, as well as the renewed working of the Rio Tinto mines in Spain, ceded to a private company, the production and the trade in copper underwent a complete change. America, which up to that time had been a consumer, not only supplied her own wants, but became an exporting country. Towards the same period new deposits of copper were discovered in Venezuela, South America, and in Portugal, and all of these were worked to such an extent that in course of time the production of copper was doubled, and the price naturally fell in proportion to increasing competition, finally falling in 1887 to the price of from £38 to £40 a ton. Many mines had then to be closed, their products not paying the expense of extracting the metal.

A DIRECT AND INDIRECT INTEREST.

Although the copper trade was then almost entirely in the hands of Englishmen, France, and mort especially Paris, had both a direct and an indirect interest in this article. Several Spanish mines, including Tharsis and San Domingo, were worked by means of French capital, and afterwards passed partly into hands of Englishmen. The greatest copper mine in the Europe, the Rio Tinto, which belonged to an English company, in which Bremen capitalists were also deeply interested, had at first to struggle with great financial difficulties. French capitalists had come to its assistance, and the Paris market took up at £2 a great part of its £10 shares. In 1881 the price of these shares rose to £30, the company having become very prosperous. The shares of the Rio Tinto, of which there existed 3,255,000 at £10 became one of the favourite speculative securities on the Paris Bourse. Paris had not lagged behind, and the firms of E. Secretan and J. J. Laveissiere and Son annually handled together from 25,000 to 30,000 tton of copper. By his contracts for copper cartridges with the French Government M. Secretan had made a fortune estimated at 40,000,000f. An art connoisseur, he had bought a mansion in Paris for 4,000,000f., and formed a celebrated collection of pictures, valued at from 10,000,000f. to 12,000,000f. M. Laveissiere chiefly devoted himself to copper sheathing, &c.

THE SOCIETY DES METAUX.

About ten years ago the two firms were amalgamated, under the patronage of the Comptoil d'Escompte, into a company called the Societe des Metaux, with a capital of 25,000,000f., in 50,000 shares of 500f., and with obligations amounting to 20,000,000f. The Comptoir d'Escomete, which thus aided in the company's formation, was one of the oldest French financial institutions, and until the last few days one of the richest and most respected. Founded in 1848 by Republicans, it remained under the Empire a Republican stronghold. Its general secretary was M. Edmond Adam, the husband of Madame Adam, who edits the *Nouvelle Revue*. Latterly M. Hentsch, a naturalized Swiss, and head of the firm of Hentsch, Lutscher, and Co., and M. Denfert-Rocherean were at the head of it, the former as chairman and the latter as manager. The Comptoir had a capital of 80,000,000f. and 20,000,000f. of reserve. Its shares had for several years reached 1,000f., and even more, thus being at 100 per cent. premium, and they were considered a sound investment. MM. Hentsch and Denfert-Rocherean were also on the board of the Societe des Metaux.

FORMATION OF THE SYNDICATE.

About the middle of 1887 copper had fallen to the lowest figure hitherto known—£38 to £40. Manufacturers for years kept no stocks, but bought only for immediate requirements, for every day there was a fresh fall. The stock in the market was reduced to a *minimum*. Many mines had to stop working, for at such prices they could work only at a loss. The great mines alone kept on, but their dividends were considerably reduced and copper shares fell below par. This state of things was the starting point of the speculation in copper. M. Secretan had the idea of buying up a certain quantity of this metal, raising the price, and then selling again at a profit. It was obvious, too, that if the mining companies could sell their produce at higher prices, the profits and dividends would considerably increase, and that the shares would show a great rise. M. Secretan consequently joined the Societe des Metaux and the Comptoir d'Escompte, and admitted some leading Paris financiers into his circle of operations. A syndicate was formed, headed by the Societe des Metaux, and large quantities of copper were bought, the bankers supplying the funds. A large number of Rio Tinto and other shares were also purchased. The first results exceeded all expectations. Copper rose in a short time from £40 to £80, Rio Tinto shares from 150f. to 750f., and Societe des Metaux share from 450f. to 1,200f. The operation ought to have stopped there; but whether because there was some impediment, or because the enormous profits though only on paper, were dazzling, it was resolved to extend the affair, and make it permanent. England had too long worked and monopolized the copper market, and Paris was now to take the lead.

THE CAPITAL RAISED.

To strengthen the principal agent, the Societe des Metaux, its capital was raised to 50,000,000f., and its reserve fund was increased by 7,500,000f. by the creation of 50,000 new shares at 150f. premium. The Societe des Metaux then concluded contracts, with all the copper-mines willing to contract, the Societe engaging for three years—that is to say, to the end of 1890—to buy their whole output at a minimum price of from £60 to £65, half the surplus of the price of sale to go to the mines. In this way the Societe would have centralized about three-fourths of the present output of copper throughout the world—that is to say it undertook to take 150,000 tons a year, involving an outlay of at least £9,000,000. But this was not all. In order to keep up the price and the monopoly it was necessary for the syndicate to buy all the output of those mines which had not agreed to contract.

A MISCALCULATION.

It gradually appeared, however, that one of the chief factors in the affair had been overlooked or miscalculated. It had been supposed that consumers would come forward to the same extent as in previous years; but this was not the case. Copper came into the market from all directions, and, owing to the high prices, old sheathing was melted down, meeting the consumption. The consoling idea was that this influx of old copper must soon stop, and that the normal demand would lighten the burden of the syndicate. The calculation was once more at fault. The market was to well aware that prices were being artificially kept up, and it did not buy on speculation, being certain that the syndicate could not for ever keep on buying and indefinitely maintaining the price. Copper, moreover, was superseded in many cases by iron or steel.

INCREASE OF STOCK.

In short, the stock of the syndicate swelled daily in alarming proportions. The public at large had only a superficial acquaintance with the situation. People merely knew that great financial institutions were openly or informally backing the enterprise, and they blindly followed their lead. The English were more sagacious. Persons initiated in copper affairs studied statistics, and saw the stocks constantly increasing, while newspapers warned their readers of the danger. A faint echo of this unfavourable impression even reached Paris, and caused a fortnight ago some uneasiness, but nobody suspected the real situation.

THE MANAGER'S SUICIDE.

Last Tuesday the news spread on the Bourse that the manager of the Comptoir d'Escompte had shot himself. Next day thousands of people went to the Comptoir to withdraw their deposits and bonds. The amount of such deposits exceeded 100,000,000f. M. Hentsch applied on the same day to the great banks for assistance, and 25,000,000f. were placed at his disposal to make the repayments of the next morning. But this sum was not sufficient. The Minister of Finance, fearing a catastrophe, convened the directors of the Comptoir d'Escompte, the Rothschilds, and representatives of the Bank of France, and other great establishments to meet at 10 o'clock at night, and consider how to ward off the danger. Meanwhile the Minister had the books of the Comptoir d'Escompte verified by clerks of the Bank of France, and found that 100,000,000f. more were necessary to repay the deposits and acceptances. The Bank of France declared its readiness to advance the sum, while the other institutions agreed to guarantee it against loss to the amount of 20,000,000f. The persons present showed indeed at first but little readiness to assume this responsibility, but when the Minister in forcible language showed them the danger to other institutions if the Comptoir d'Escompte had to suspend payment—the crisis which would result from a run upon themselves—the agreement was effected. The meeting broke up at 3 in the morning, after arranging that the Comptoir d'Escompte should hand over all its assets to the Bank of France as guarantee for the advance of 100,000,000f.

CONTRACT ENGAGEMENTS.

As to the contract engagements of the Comptoir, nodecision has yet been taken. The examination of its books showed the incredible way in which it had embarked in the copper speculation. It had 31,000,000f. of copper in warehouse. It had also advanced 73,000,000f. as a second mortgage at the price of £44. In other words, its whole capital and reserve were embarked one-third in copper and two-thirds in second mortgages on copper. It had moreover guaranteed for two years the contracts of the Rio Tinto, Tharsis, and Cape copper mines, and it had engaged to take 80,000 tons of copper from £60 to £65 in case the Societe des Metaux did not do so—an engagement impossible of fulfilment by either concern. It is alleged that the chief motive for M. Denfert-Rocheau's suicide was a telegram from the Russian Government ordering him to hand over to another bank the 30,000,000f. still remaining out of the last loan. M. Denfert-Rochereau was not in a position to do this, and he dreaded the consequences.

"The position of the copper syndicate seems now to be as follows:—It holds at least 160,000 tons of copper, which have certainly cost £10,000,000, and are dispersed and mortgaged in all parts of the world. It has two years' contracts, amounting to 200,000 or 300,000 tons, which, of course, cannot be got rid of, or paid: The winding-up of the Comptoir d'Escompte seems inevitable, the Bank of France having taken all its assets as guarantee for the advance of 100,000,000f. The shares of the Comptoir have fallen in ten days from 1,000f. to 350f., those of the Société des Métaux to 100f., and Rio Tinto to 325f. These events will certainly make a deep impression, and confidence will be for a long time shaken."

MEASURES TO AVOID PANIC.

A meeting of the principal financial houses and companies was considering the measures to be taken in order to prevent a great financial disaster on the 8th ult. The meeting was held at the Ministry of Finance. The Minister of Finance, M Rouvier, presided. The Comptoir d'Escompte, as I have already said is to some extent a semi official institution, as the appointment of the manager must be approved by the Government. The reason is that this bank is employed in the financial operations of the Government in most of the colonies. The Governor of the Bank of France was present at the meeting. A great many speeches were made. The drift of most of them was to show that the State, that *Alma Mater* of unfortunate financiers, should provide the Comptoir d'Escompte with the funds necessary for returning deposits called in. They argued that by taking this course the Government and the Bank of France would secure the enthusiastic benedictions of the Stock Exchanges. It had just been ascertained that the Comptoir d'Escompte would have to be provided with a sum of 100,000,000f. The Minister of Finance and the Governor of the Bank showed themselves quite disposed to merit the promised benedictions. But they wanted to know in the first instance, what would be the amount of assistance they would have from the great financial establishments which solicited the intervention of the Government—that is, of the Bank of France. Thereupon the speeches re-commenced, but it was impossible to obtain distinct figures. At last M. Rouvier lost patience. He said, in substance:—

"Gentlemen, all the eloquence in the world cannot take the place of cash. The Bank of France cannot advance 100,000,000f. unless you take your share in the work to be undertaken for providing security. If you confine yourselves to mere protestations, and if you refuse to recognize that what is in question is not only the credit of France, but your private fortunes and public prosperity, I shall take my place in the tribune to-morrow, and I shall prove that the Government alone was ready to do its duty."

This speech produced a great impression, and one of those present proposed that the Bank of France should take over the whole assets of the Comptoir d'Escompte, securities in its portfolio, its account current, and its real property, and advance the 100,000,000f. necessary for the repayments required. He further proposed that the establishments represented should guarantee the Bank against all loss to the extent of 20,000,000f.—that is to say, that it would be covered in case the assets of the Comptoir d'Escompte only mounted to 80,000,000f. That proposal was accepted by the Minister of Finance and the Governor of the Bank of France. While the agreement was being signed, however, it was noticed that M. Donon, representative of the Banque des Depôts, and two others of his colleagues left without having put down their names. They were followed and stopped. But M. Donon said he could not hear well and would require to read over the whole before signing. Things were brought to a standstill. Next morning, however, the three recalcitrant financiers signed the agreement, and at 9 o'clock the funds were at the disposal of the Comptoir d'Escompte.

INJURIOUS ONLY TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Immediately before the railing of the bulding there was formed that truly French national institution known as a *queue*, which may be thus described:—The public, at a mere suggestion, a mere gesture, on its own initiative takes up a position quietly in rows of five, six, and ten persons, one behind the other, as they arrive, along the pavement and against the wall for extraordinary distances, every person receiving a number corresponding to the place he occupies in the *queue*. Never is there any necessity to employ the smallest force to keep order. The turbulent and noisy Parisians unite in the formation and defence of the *queue* with marvellous self-control. I am convinced that it would be possible to put a stop to *emeutes* if the *emeutiers* were asked to form a *queue*. To-day at 3 o'clock I counted in the *queue* 1,400 persons, in rows of from six to eight, who advanced gradually, step by step, as the rows were allowed one by one to enter. They had been there since the morning, and there was not the slightest complaint or the slightest disorder. At the time I appeared before these victims of self-imposed martyrdom one of them called out to me, "*Bourgeois*, will you buy my place, with a good number?" In France gaiety always retains its rights. Orders to call up deposits have come from all quarters. In two telegrams alone the Rothschilds were requested to withdraw 11,000,000. But the panic has been stopped. The sums withdrawn have been deposited in other great establishments. The disaster, if there has been one, will be injurious only to the shareholders.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

IN the United States Senate on March 12, a debate took place on a motion to abolish the Select Committee on relations with Canada. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, said that there was a large and growing body in Canada desirous of annexation to the United States, but no one proposed to bring about that annexation without the free, intelligent, and instructed will of the people of both countries.

Mr Cullom, of Illinois favoured all possible investigation into the relations of Canada and the States. He much desired such investigation, especially with the view of ascertaining what progress would result from the two becoming one.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) was in favour of the continuance of the Committee. He did not believe that, with their long stretch

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 15TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s.s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of the 15th March, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Miss Rogers — Mr A Garner
Miss Pryce — Mr Clayton
Capt and Mrs Dobbs — Miss Herbage
Miss B Hewitt — Mr S Dane
Miss McDarrell — Dr O'Connor

FROM NAPLES.

Mr H-B Bliss — Hon C Macaulay
Capt Kennedy

FROM VENICE.—Rev J Mackay

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr C E Fox — Mr McCartie
Mr Woods — Mr J W D Johnstone
Mr Howland Hill — Mr Barker
Mr and Mrs Macpherson — Surgeon Hawkins
Mr Johnstone — Mr D'Oyley
Mrs Johnstone & 2 children — Miss White
Mr Moore — Mr T Kingsley
Mr R D Harc

FROM PORT SAID.—Mrs Allen

FROM ADEN.—Major Patterson

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 9TH TO 15TH MARCH INCLUSIVE.)

THE sittings of the House of Lords during the past week have been brief, and no public business has been transacted.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. Bradlaugh moved to expunge from the records of the House the resolution of June 22, 1880, preventing him from taking the oath or making affirmation, but on a division his motion was defeated by 112 to 79. On Monday, Mr. E. Stanhope, on introducing the Army Estimates, made a full statement of the views of the Government on the subject of military defence. A discursive discussion followed, and the debate was adjourned. The debate was resumed at the early sitting on Tuesday, and was continued for some hours, when, the closure being carried, the amendment was negatived by 230 to 92. In the evening the House was counted out. On Wednesday, Mr. J. O'Connor moved the second reading of a Bill requiring that persons committed under the Crimes Act in Ireland should be treated as first-class misdemeanants. Mr. A. Balfour opposed the Bil, but he undertook to examine into the prison rules. On a division the motion was defeated by 259 to 193. Last night the Army Estimates were discussed in Committee, and on some points there were divisions, which resulted in favour of the Government.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at which all the Ministers were present.

The Earl of Derby presided on Tuesday at a meeting of the Liberal Unionist Association for Kent, and said, unless some extraordinary blunder were made, the Government would yet have three years in which to carry out their Irish policy.

The polling in the Barnsley vi sion of Yorkshire on Monday resulted in the return of Earl Compton by a majority of 2,451 votes over Mr. Wentworth, a slightly smaller majority than was obtained by the Gladstonian candidate in 1886.

Political speeches at public meetings were delivered on Wednesday by Lord Hartington, M.P., at Islington; Mr. J. Morley, M.P., and Mr. Parnell, M.P., at the St James's-hall in London; and by Sir W. Harcourt, M.P. at Ely.

At Tuesday's sitting of the Special Commission Mr. Hardcastle, an accountant, produced his results as collected from an examination of the banking accounts of the National League and other bodies connected with it, showing gross receipts £451,000 up to June, 1887, subsequent ledgers not being produced. A witness, named Timothy Coffey, a reporter, who had made a statement of numerous acts of persons connected with the League, was then called, but on examination he denied the truth of what he had stated, and, finally, the Commissioners ordered him to be committed to Holloway Gaol for contempt. On Wednesday two witnesses named Leary and Mulqueeny were examined and gave evidence of the connexion of members of the the Fenian organization with the Land League, and the last witness deposed to seeing the knives used in the Phœnix Park murders at the National League offices in Westminster. The *Times'* case being concluded the Court adjourned for a fortnight.

The proceedings in the Archbishop's Court in the complaint against the Bishop of Lincoln were resumed on Tuesday, when Sir W. Phillimore occupied the day, as also on Wednesday, with arguments in support of the Bishop's protest against the jurisdiction of the Court.

The Earl of Radnor died on Monday, aged 73. He is succeeded in the peerage by his eldest son, Viscount Folkestone, M. P. for the Enfield Division of Middlesex.

Miss Whately, daughter of Archbishop Whately and foundress of the English Mission Schools at Cairo, died an Saturday, aged 64.

Mr. Ericsson, the famous engineer, died last week in New York, aged 86.

Major-General Nassau Lees, well known as an eminent Oriental scholar, died on Saturday, aged 64.

The British ironclad Sultan, attached to the Mediterranean Squadron, which ran ashore on some rocks near Malta, sank on Wednesday while being towed off, but it is hoped that she may yet be raised.

The steamer Vandalia, laden with petroleum, was in collison on the night of the 7th inst., with another large steamer, the Duke of Buccleuch, which latter vessel sank with all on board. The Vandalia drifted ashore near Brighton, and became a total wreck.

An explosion occurred on Wednesday in a coal-pit near Wrexham, and 20 men and boys were killed.

The crew of the barque Plover were landed at Folkestone on Monday, their vessel having sunk after collision with the steamer Benefactor, of Liverpool.

Jessie King, who was convicted at Edinburgh of the murder of two children, was executed on Monday.

Extensive floods have been caused in many parts of England by heavy rains and melting snow. In the Soar Valley 10 miles of the Midland Railway were under water, and at Taunton most of the streets were seven feet deep in water.

A young man playing in a football match at Bradford, on Friday last, was charged by two of his opponents and sustained injuries from which he died the next day.

Mr. Creagh, a landowner at Quin, county Clare, while driving home from church on Sunday with his sister, was fired at and dangerously wounded. The lady also was injured.

OBITUARY:—Maj-Gen. W. N. Lees, B. Inf.; Lieut-Gen. G. Harris, B. S. C.; Gen. J. L. Dennis, C. B.; Sir W. F. Stawell, K. C. M. G.; Earl of Radnor; Lieut.-Col. Wynne; Admiral Jaures; Vice Admiral J. C. Soady; Hon. G. S. Duff; Mr. J. Ericsson; Lady Rose; Miss M. Whately.

The failure of the Paris Comptoir d' Escompte, in consequence of extensive speculations in copper mines, led to a severe panic which was only allayed by an advance from the Bank of France of four millions sterling. The excitement has since abated, but prices of securities generally have greatly fallen.

Admiral Jaures, the French Minister of Marine, died suddenly yesterday from apoplexy.

On Saturday the French *Journal Official* published a decree repealing the decree of banishment against the Duc d'Aumale.

The Duc d' Aumale arrived in Paris on Tuesday, and immediately visited President Carnot to express his thanks.

On the application of the Government the French Chamber has sanctioned a prosecution of M. M. Laguerre, Turquet, and Laissant, Deputies, for complicity with an illegal association, the League of Patriots.

The abdication of King Milan has left the affairs of Servia in great confusion and uncertainty. At Vienna it is professed by the semi-official press that recent events will have no political effect, but independent papers regard the result as being the substitution of Russian for Austrian influence at Belgrade.

An official statement of revenue and expenditure during the first 11 months of last year has been published by the Ministry of Finance at St. Petersburg, and is unexpectedly favourable, showing a surplus of 106,000,000 roubles.

The Bokharan mission is now in St. Petersburg, and has been received with great distinction by the Russian authorities.

The King of the Netherlands is reported to have slightly improved, but his strength has not increased.

The United States has decided upon a large increase of the Navy.

In the United States Senate on Tuesday the subject of a possible union with Canada was discussed, and while there was a general feeling in favour of union, all speakers deprecated anything like coercion towards Canada.

The Parliament of Victoria has been dissolved, and the new elections are appointed for the 28th inst.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re.-1-4.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

THE DUC D'AUMALE'S RETURN.

In the Chamber of Deputies on March 9, M. Pelletan addressed an interpellation to the Government regarding the decree authorising the return to France of the Duc d'Aumale, and expressed his disapproval of the measure. M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, in reply, said that the Cabinet had merely withdrawn an exceptional and useless measure, which the Republic was bound in honour to revoke. The Duc d'Aumale had been forbidden to enter the territory of the Republic, not because he was a Pretender, but owing to his having addressed a disrespectful letter to the Chief of the State. In acting as it had done the Government had not sought to take a political step, but merely to do an act of justice and equity, and the Cabinet confidently awaited the judgement of the Chamber. M. Floquet said that the measures for obtaining the recall of the Duc d'Aumale were initiated by the Institute. He approved the Ministerial action. The order of the day pure and simple, which was demanded by the Government, was then adopted by 316 against 147 votes.

The division on the Duc d'Aumale's recall was (writes the *Times* correspondent) a revolting display of the way in which all the higher feelings can be sacrificed to party spirit and shameless selfishness. The minority comprised 15 Boulangists out of 18, 14 members of the Right, and about 100 Radicals and Revolutionists. Ninety-eight Conservatives voted with the Government, while 54 were neutral. Had the order of the day been rejected, the Cabinet would have fallen, and its successor would have virtually been ordered to rescind the decree.

The Paris papers generally approved the abrogation of the decree of exile against the Duc d'Aumale. Only a few Radical journals have condemned the measure.

The Duc d'Aumale, accompanied by the Vicomte de Chazelles, M. Limbourg, and M. de St. Saveur, left Brussels on March 11 by the Paris express. He dined in the evening at Chantilly with the Prince de Joinville. The Duke arrived in Paris on the morning of March 12, and drove to the Elysee, where he was received at once by M. Carnot. It is understood that he thanked the President and the Government for a measure which reflected honour both on those who passed it and the one whom it affected, and also on France. At the same time, he offered M. Carnot his hearty congratulations. The Duke then called on M. Tirard, Marshal Canrobert, Marshal MacMahon, and the six Secretaries of the Academy—MM. Doucet, Wallon, Berthelot, Bertrand, Jules Simon, and Vicomte Delaborde. At three o'clock he went to the Academy, outside which a large crowd had assembled. As he walked through the courtyard people took off their hats, but remained silent. M. Mezieres was standing on the step with open arms; the Duke embraced him and said, "Ah, cher ami, quel bonheur!" All the Academicians in town, to the number of thirty-two, were present. M. Jules Simon, congratulating the Duke, said, "You requested, Monseigneur, that nothing should be changed in our Orders of the Day; but consider that this is the first occasion of your coming among us since the splendid bequest you have made. We cannot but express our gratitude for this and our delight at your return. Now, thanks to a decision which does honour to the Government, our literary family is once more complete."

THE LEAGUE OF PATRIOTS.

M. Thevenet, Minister of Justice, applied on March 11 to the Senate to sanction the prosecution of M. Naquet, and to the Chamber to sanction the prosecution of MM. Laguerre, Turquet, and Laisant. The letter of the Public Prosecutor, M. Beucher, dated March 10, was a very lengthy document. We give the concluding paragraph:—"It is the duty of justice, above all, to prosecute those who have been the originators and leaders of this new League. Among them are Messrs. Turquet and Laisant, who were the vice-presidents, and M. Laguerre, who was the general delegate, all three being members of the Chamber of Deputies. Consequently, I have the honour to request you, Monsieur le President, to submit to the discussion of the Chamber the present letter, in which I ask it to authorise the prosecution during the continuance of the session of the Deputies Messrs. Laguerre, Turquet, and Laisant, in virtue of Articles 291, 292, and 293 of the Penal Code and 1 and 2 of the Law of April 10, 1834, and 13 of the Decree of July 28, 1848." The Senate, on the letter being read, adjourned to the Bureaux to nominate a committee to report upon it. In the Chamber, M. Laguerre expressed gratification at being prosecuted for membership of a secret society, and March 12 was fixed for the appointment of a committee. The enactments under which the prosecution is instituted impose on members of secret societies a fine of from 100f. to 500f., from 6 months' to two years' imprisonment and from one to five years' loss of civic rights. Any society of more than twenty persons holding regular meetings for religious literary political, or other objects without State sanction is an unlawful society, and its members are liable to a year's imprisonment.

The Committee appointed to examine the measure for the prosecution of MM Laguerre, Laisant and Turquet, consists of ten deputies who are favourable to the project, namely, M. Madier de Montjau, the president, and MM. Steeg, Laroze, Hubbard, Poincarre, Ordinaire, Goirand, Folliet, Emmanuel Arene, and Mesureur, and only one, M. Paul de Cassagnac, who is opposed to it. The total votes given show 239 favourable to the proposal, and 115 against it. At the request of M. Paul de Cassagnac, the Committee adjourned till March 13.

The general feeling over the step taken by the Tirard Cabinet against the League of Patriots is (writes the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*) one of misgiving.

The following is the official protest of the Senator and three deputies who have been proceeded against:—"The Government of the Republic has just asked to be authorised to take proceedings against us. With even more contempt of liberty than the most despotic Government of the past, it invokes articles from the penal code which were considered shameful under Louis Philippe and M. Guizot. It invokes the law of 1834 directed against the right of association during the most troublous period of the July monarchy. It invokes the law of 1848 on secret societies voted during the period of reactionary violence which succeeded the June insurrection. These men, who every day dare to call themselves saviours of that Republic, which they systematically try to confound with themselves, do not fear to appeal to certain obsolete legal dispositions which dishonour the code, and which they themselves have repeatedly attacked. Belying their past and their principles, they put in force a dictatorship against us whom they accuse of conspiring in the same direction. This Parliamentary dictatorship, the most hateful of all, the country will indignantly shake off at the coming general elections. These are acts of madness and despair, which are the death-struggles of Governments about to breathe their last. We are pleased at seeing our adversaries enter upon this path. It can only hasten their fall, and render it more ignominious. They charge us with being a secret society and with conspiracy. They treat us as seditious. They know full well that there can be no secret society and no conspiracy when we have the nation at our back. They are fully aware that it is they who are factious insurgents against the verdict, six times repeated, of universal suffrage. Let them go on raising against themselves the disgust of public opinion. The violent measures taken against a party which appeals to the national sovereignty, and which has no other end but the strengthening of the Republic, can only harm their authors and benefit their victims.

"The Parliamentary system was in any case a thing of the past. But it could have fallen honourably. Thanks to the acts which have marked its last days it can be no longer thus. The nation might have limited itself to condemnation; it will now reject it (elle le vomira) with nausea and disgust.—Alfred Naquet, Senator; G. Laguerre, Deputy; A Laisant, Deputy; E Turquet, Deputy."

MM. Laguerre, Laisant, and Turquet on March 13 appeared before the Committee of the French Chamber which is considering their case, and protested against the accusations made against them, declaring that they were true to the Republic. The Committee pronounced in favour of the prosecutions by 10 votes against 1, and their report was submitted to the Chamber yesterday by M. Arene.

On March 14.—The Senate gave leave to prosecute M. Naquet by 213 against 58 votes.

The Chamber was the scene of great tumult during the discussion of the Committee's Report on the proposal that leave should be given to prosecute M. Laguerre and two other Deputies for belonging to the League of Patriots. Twice a remark of M. Thiers was quoted and applied to the existing Government, that the course they were taking would end in imbecility or blood, and on each occasion the speaker was censured by the House.

The Committee's report was adopted by 354 to 227, an amendment by M. Millerand was negatived by 319 to 246, and the prosecution was sanctioned by 334 to 227. Thereupon General Boulanger and his followers stood up and cried "Vive la Republique!" His Reactionary allies remained silent, and the Republicans shrugged their shoulders.

The *Republique Francaise* states that it has been ascertained, as the result of yesterday's visits, that M. Deroulede's order for the mobilisation of the League was not merely an act of bravado, but a veritable plan for a general rebellion and sedition, in which every necessary provision was made and every detail arranged. Instructions have been sent to the provincial magistrates to order searches to be made at the residence of the heads of the Patriotic League in their respective districts.

In consequence of some heated expressions used in the course of the debate in the Chamber to-day, several duellists sent seconds to others whom they regarded as having insulted them.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

NAVAL DOCK AT BOMBAY.

IN the House of Lords on Monday, March 11, Viscount Sidmouth asked Her Majesty's Government whether any definite arrangement had been made for providing the requisite dock accommodation for the ships of Her Majesty's Navy at Bombay. He said that all who had been connected with the Admiralty had repeatedly expressed the opinion that docks at Bombay, capable of accommodating the largest ships, were absolutely necessary. In the event of war it was perfectly certain that a great deal of work would be thrown on Her Majesty's Navy in the East Indian seas, and the arguments which had been used against the construction of a dock at Gibraltar could not possibly apply in the case of Bombay. There was no adequate dock accommodation in those seas, the nearest dock being at Mauritius, and that was not a Government dock. This was distant 3000 miles, and the next nearest was Hong Kong. Her Majesty's Government had stated on two previous occasions that they were bound to see the construction of a naval dock at Bombay carried forward at once, and he should like them to explain why the work had been entirely suspended for the last twelve months.

Lord Elphinstone said that he would not dispute the desirability, and even the absolute necessity, of a dock at Bombay. He admitted at once the force of the arguments used, but, owing to pressing demands of a more important character, the Government had not found it possible to begin the work of construction in the present year. A scheme had been approved by the Admiralty for the construction of a first-class dock at Bombay; but, pending the distribution of expenses between the Imperial and the Indian Governments, the matter was still under the consideration of both Governments. There would be the Bombay Port Dock available for smaller ships.

Viscount Cross said that he had received private intimation that a much larger dock might be constructed very easily if certain money were handed over by the Government to assist in the cost of construction. Seeing the great delay that had taken place, he intended to issue an invitation to the Indian Government to arrange some scheme for assisting in construction of the Bombay Port Dock. This would, he knew, involve the enlarging of the wet dock, through which all the ships would have to pass; but he was informed privately that there would be practically no difficulties in the way except that of money. The Earl of Carnarvon pointed out that Bombay was so situated that there was no dock within a large distance which would be available in such an emergency as was contemplated by the noble lord. He protested against the argument of his noble friend when he asked what would be the consequences of a breakdown near Gibraltar. If there was any logical conclusion to be drawn from the argument, it was that we should have a large dock constructed at enormous expense, not always in a tenable and defensible position, in every part of the world. He protested against the construction of a dock at Gibraltar, on the broad ground that it was not possible, as he understood, in the present condition of modern gunnery, to make it defensible. In the contingency of a war in which Spain would be our opponent, the dock at Gibralter would be wholly indefensible. The case of Bombay, however, was entirely different. A dock there was desirable, and he should be glad to see it constructed as rapidly as possible.

Viscount Midleton urged the extreme importance of making some provision for dock accommodation at or near Zanzibar.

POSTAGE TO INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

In the House of Commons on Friday, March 8, Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Postmaster-General if he could explain why newspapers four ounces in weight were charged 1½d. to Ceylon, but only 1d. to Sydney, Australia, 5000 miles further, and although the Australian mail steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company called at Ceylon.

Mr. Raikes: Ceylon is in the Postal Union, and consequently the postage rates on newspapers for that colony are governed by the Union regulations. Newspapers sent via Brindisi to all places in the Union are charged 1½d. for four ounces. The Australian colonies, on the other hand, are not within the Union, and under an arrangement made with them in 1880, when the Southampton route for mails to Australia was abandoned, it was agreed that the old long sea rate of 1d. should continue to be charged on newspapers for Australia, notwithstanding the fact that they would be forwarded in future by the quicker and more expensive route of Brindisi. I need hardly say that this was a very advantageous arrangement for the Australian colonies.

Mr. Henniker Heaton asked whether the right hon. gentleman was aware that France, which was also in the Postal Union, charged 50 per cent. less than England for letters and newspapers to our British colony of Ceylon; and what excuse the British postal authorities gave for taking advantage of a clause in the Postal Union for doubling the rates to Ceylon, and whether England could not withdraw from the Postal Union by giving six months' notice.

Mr. Raikes said he must have notice of the question.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

The same day Mr. D. Sullivan asked the Under-Secretary for India when Sir Albert Cappel, who completed his five years' tenure of office as Director-General of Telegraphs on June 14, 1888, would be required to vacate that appointment; and whether Colonel Mallock, the officiating Director-General, would revert to military duty on attaining the age of fifty-five years next April, in accordance with the usual practice.

Sir J. Gorst; Sir Albert Capple, who is on leave, will vacate his appointment in March, 1890, up to which date he is entitled to furlough. Colonel Mallock will vacate his appointment in April, 1890.

THE MAHARAJAH OF CASHMERE.

Thursday, March 14—Mr. Webster asked the Under-Secretary for India whether it was a fact that letters of Lachmandus, late Prime Minister of Cashmere, had been discovered, showing a course of treason on the part of the Maharajah towards the Indian Government; whether these letters, among other things, revealed a design set on foot by the Maharajah of Cashmere to poison the British Resident; and whether, if that information was accurate, he was in a position to inform the House what steps the Indian Government proposed to take under the circumstances.

Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of State is advised that the Government of India attach very little importance to the intercepted letters. (Laughter.)

THE ZANZIBAR BLOCKADE.

THE latest news from East Africa, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, confirms the opinion that the Zanzibar blockade is doing very little to prevent the importation of arms and ammunition, as enormous quantities are now being imported from the West, especially *via* Liberia and Upper Guinea, whence the well-organised caravans of the Arab dealers convey them to Lake Tanganyika four or five months. About 25,000 rifles and 25,000 hundred weights of powder and cartridges, or more than were bought up during the whole of last year, are said to have been imported already, *via* the West Coast, from Hamburg alone. The importations from England are said to be in proportion. A ship of the German blockading squadron recently captured a Hamburg trader with thirty cannon and 300 boxes of rifles on board, destined for a Zanzibar firm. The *Schlesische Zeitung*, which was responsible for the canard of an encounter between German and American men-of-war at Samoa, now maintains that so many Arabs have joined Bushiri that Captain Wissmann's expedition cannot succeed; that 2,000 well drilled German soldiers must be sent to restore order, and that 5,000 men must garrison the coast stations. The whole German Press, of course, disbelieves this statement, which pretends to give the opinion of the German officers who are officials of the German East African Company. Bishop Smythies writes from Zanzibar, Feb. 12:—"If the blockade comes to an end without anything being done after Germany and England joining together to put down the slave trade, the Arabs will think we have done our worst and failed. Something great ought to come of it if we are to hold up our heads at all again. First, when the blockade comes to an end the Sultan should be told that in five years slavery should be entirely abolished in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba (the mainland not being mentioned, because it is well not to threaten what we cannot perform). Secondly, the slave trade should be made piracy at once, which means that every slavetrader who was caught should be hanged. Long ago Lord Brougham said this was the only way of dealing effectually with the slave trade. I write this, as I think this is the policy we ought to support."

THE SILVER QUESTION.

A MEETING was held in the Town hall, Reading, on Saturday 9th ult., under the auspices of the Berks and Oxon Chamber of Agriculture, to hear addresses on "Bi-metallism." Mr. W. G. Mount, M. P., presided, and there was a large attendance.

Mr. H. R. Grenfell, Governor of the Bank of England, and Chairman of the Bi-metallism Association, said it was the duty of the Government to make up its mind to get information on this question, and to act upon it. His connection with this subject dated from the time when he undertook to re-edit the work written by Lord Liverpool for the King upon the question of coinage. He concurred with most of Lord Liverpool's conclusions, except that with regard to a single standard, and were Lord Liverpool alive now he had no doubt, from circumstances which had taken place, he would alter his opinion. Up to 1873 gold and silver were interchangeable as a fixed ratio, but it turned out that the very effect of fixing the ratio perpetuated it and rendered all others impossible. For seventy years there was no appreciable variation from that legal ratio. Notwithstanding that during that period enormous changes took place in the supply of the two precious metals, the ratio was always kept, not only in France, but in London and all over the world. He asserted that the fall in price had been caused by the boycotting of silver by certain Governments. Remarking that the merchants who traded with silver-using countries, the Government of India and the producers, and especially agriculturalists, were upset in their calculations by the dislocation in the relative values of precious metals, Mr. Grenfell said he had ascertained from the India Office that the estimated loss on the Indian Budget for this year was £6,301,000 through the loss in exchange, but of the revenue of India fifteen millions had to be remitted to England, and although it was calculated in silver, it had to be paid in gold; hence the great loss he had mentioned. Though he favoured the abolition of the Corn Laws in 1845, he did not attribute the prosperity which followed altogether to that legislation; he thought it was also due to the railway facilities and the great gold discoveries. These were the three great causes of the era of prosperity; but they found that, though Free Trade on the building of railways had gone on ever since, prices had fallen. The demonetisation of silver took place about 1872 and that was precisely the close of the period of prosperity and the commencement of the era of depression in trade and agriculture. Bi-metallists were told that they confounded cause and effect, and that, the cause of the depression was increased production, and nothing else. Increased production had been going on uninterruptedly since 1845, as had also railway communication, and the only thing that had been interrupted had been that which had to do with the precious metals. They were met with the question how money could be scarce, when every money article in the papers told them that money was a drug on the market and could be had for nothing. That was a difficult question to answer, but he had an answer. The value of money when spoken of in the usual money articles in the papers meant one thing, and the value of money as told in commodities was another. They had absolutely no connection with each other. The value of money in the sense in which it was spoken of in the daily papers meant the price paid for money, not in commodities, but in money for a loan, at the most, for three months; but the question they were discussing was the value of money for commodities, and spread over ten, twelve, or fourteen years. What they wanted to do was to urge their representatives to see that the Government should no longer refuse to argue this question, but be willing to meet foreign Governments on the subject in conference, with a view to see if something like an international system of currency could be carried out. There might be other questions of great importance and of paramount necessity, but a subject which affected all classes demanded the serious consideration of a Chancellor of the Exchequer who knew as much as Mr. Goschen did.

On the motion of Mr. A. D. Wells, seconded by Captain Loder Symonds, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"This meeting is of opinion that the demonetisation of silver has proved injurious to the trade and agriculture of this country, and cordially supports the recommendations contained in part 3, section 34, of Her Majesty's Commission." The resolution was adopted and the meeting closed.

The Bi-metallic League held a meeting on Wednesday evening, 13th ult., in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, Mr. Isaac Hoyle presiding. The chairman said the demonetisation of silver had ruined some Lancashire manufacturers, who received for goods in India only fifteen shillings in the pound. Mr. Chaplin said they only wanted to compete on equal terms with rival producers in India and other silver-using countries. In the course of a few weeks the question would be raised in the House of Commons. Resolutions were adopted in favour of the objects of the League.

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

A PRESTON correspondent writes:—

"There is no sign of any proximate recovery from the depression which prevails in cotton manufacturing in Lancashire. Though there are fair offers from India, the quotations are utterly inadequate, and the demand from China is not large. The production swollen by the increased number of looms put down, is immense, though the short time movement is extending. In the Padiham district there are 1,000 looms idle. Spinners are still having a fair time, and their results on the quarter's working will show generally good profits, but it is feared this cannot last long. The disposition to float new companies has been somewhat checked, and efforts are being continued to secure an amendment of the Limited Liability Act. The Spinner's Association is about to deal with the question of damp in cotton by taking the first serious case into court. They have so far tried to gain redress without effect. Despite the fact that many weaving sheds are being worked at a loss, and that some are being run at a very small margin of profit, the laying down of new sheds does not seem to have ceased, and this week there are reports of several extensions. The quarterly report of the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners of the Northern Counties, just issued, states that all the complaints during the past quarter have been caused by bad work. Outright infringements of the list in force in any district are now exceedingly rare, and when they are discovered they are promptly rectified. This was as much due to an increasing desire among employers to deal fairly by the operatives as to the strength of the workers' organisation. Some employers asserted that the present season's cotton crop, being of an inferior class and impregnated with too much water, was a loss to them, and that the operatives ought to share it. This contention is regarded as ridiculous, for as a matter of fact, better profits were now being made out of the present season' crop of cotton than had been made for years. There are several small disputes as to wages in the weaving branch, but the spinners are remarkably free from wages conflicts. On the 21st inst. the legislative committee of the Textile Factory Workers' Association will meet the members of Parliament representing constituencies in the textile districts of England for the purpose of conferring as to the best means to adopt to put an end to the system of blowing steam into weaving sheds—a system which is regarded as health-destroying. There is also to be brought under the notice of the members serious facts as to the hours of work and the system of payment and labour in the Indian cotton mills. The conference will be of the greatest importance to the cotton trade generally."

M. PASCAL GROUSSET, under the pseudonym of "Philippe Daryl," is once more taking up the cudgels for Mr. Parnell and Home Rule in *Le Temps* by giving his readers a clear and lucid history of the cause and objects of the Commission. He tersely sums up the whole question by quoting passages of the *Times* aggressiveness of last June, adding that, viewed by the light of subsequent events, "comment is entirely unnecessary." M. Grousset is authorised to give an opinion on the subject, for rather more than a year ago he published a very powerful series of articles on the Home Rule question, and he animadverts very strongly on the fact that the *Times* have not immediately eliminated the advertisement of "Parnellism and Crime' from their columns.

THE Royal House of Hapsburg is said to have a curious way of reminding its members of their liability to suffer the common fate of mortals. It is a custom to have a coffin awaiting any sudden command of destiny. That in which Prince Rudolph sleeps was made immediately after the death of the Archduke Charles, the father of the present Emperor, and no sooner was he laid in his grave than orders were given for another to be made in readiness for death's next victim. Was Mdme. Bernhardt aware of this usage when her mind became possessed of a well-known and similar craze? Various devices have been adopted from time to time by others. Skulls, texts, cross-bones, mottos, have all been utilised to keep their possessors in mind of the inevitable end. He had a cheerier philosophy who composed that soft-falling latin line for a dial-plate, *horas non numero nisi serenas*.

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

THE press at home is beginning to take an interest in the Uncovenanted Civil Service Association and its doings. Here are some extracts:

The Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service Association have issued a reply to Sir John Gorst on the grievances of the European Uncovenanted Services of India, and make out a good case for inquiry.—*Cork Constitution*. In a pamphlet issued by the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service Association (London) the grievances of the European Uncovenanted Servants of the Indian Government are set forth. The first part is a statement of the case on behalf of the complainants, and the second replies to some reasons given in the house of Commons on June 8 last by Sir John Gorst for declining to entertain the claims of the association. The complaints refer to various and alleged inequalities in the treatment of covenanted and uncovenanted officers. One of these is that the recipients of pensions are subject to severe loss by the fall in Eastern exchange. It is not contended that this diminution in the amount of sterling payment is a breach of the letter of the engagements entered into with its servants by the Indian Government, but that it is inequitable to compel the former to take the risk of the loss by exchange in respect of their pensions. It is urged therefore, that the pensions of those who have already, retired or may hereafter retire from the service should be paid in English money at the rate of 2s per rupee The question is one upon which it is obvious that differing opinions made be held by persons equally desirous of forming a just judgment, but at all events the request with which the pamphlet ends, for a full and impartial enquiry into the whole case seems reasonable enough.—*Manchester Guardian*.

Parliament will have its attention drawn in several ways this session to the silver question. The average man and member of Parliament will shiver at the prospect; for, though this subject has an extraordinary fascination for those who have once taken a plunge into it, to outsiders the mere mention of it is sufficient to produce a shudder. But it is a question that bulks largely in the domestic economy of at least one section of our fellow subjects, which, though small, is not undeserving of consideration. The Uncovenanted Civil servants of India find that by the depreciation of the rupee they have been deprived of one-third of the income which they looked forward to on their retirement from active work. Joining the service upon the understanding that in regard to leave and pensions the rupee ment two shillings and no quantity, these officers now discover their pensions are not calculated upon a fixed basis, but paid in a commodity which varies in value, differing from most other commodities in that it seldom never breaks the monotony of its fall by an upward movement. Thus, a man who counted upon a comfortable pension of 500*l.* a year, well-earned, finds himself in his later years with only 333*l.* This, of course, is very hard, but the grievance has a worse side. Government pensions are always understood to be deferred pay, and in India a certain percentage is deducted from the salaries as a contribution towards the pension fund. Thus, while the Government was withholding from Uncovenanted Civil servants in India so many rupees at a higher rate of exchange than now rules, it refunds this deferred pay in depreciated currency. This fact sticks in the throats of those who suffer, and gives them a strong lever to work against the Government The Government declines to admit that it owes any redress to the Uncovenanted Civil servants of India. Having no convenant or contract with the Government, these gentlemen are held to be bound to take their chance. This is not a generous attitude for the Government to adopt. It is more unfair than the position taken towards the writers in the Government offices at home, who are subject to any caprice of the Treasury because these Anglo-Indians are, in the majority of cases, skilled organisers and administrators, or scientific specialists. They hold posts which could not be filled from the ordinary ranks of the Indian service, embracing the heads of the customs, financial education, forest, police, goal, mint postal, telegraph, opium, salt, and public works departments, and the staffs of the various surveys—archæological, meteorological and revenue. Eighteen such departments account for nearly 1,600 of the non-domiciled Europeans of the superior establishments of the Uncovenanted Service, and it is on their behalf that a strong effort will be made in Parliament this session. Their case was brought under the notice of the House of Commons last summer, but the Under-Secretary for India coldshouldered them with a number of most ingenious arguments not one of which could stand serious criticism in the light of facts. They were precisely the arguments which a departmental spokesman uses when he wishes to shunt an awkward subject, and to get rid of claims which can neither be conveniently admitted not outright denied. The first plea of Sir John Gorst was that it would be impossible to draw a line between the native and European portions of the Uncovenanted Service. It does not need a moment's reflection to see that, so far as pensions go, this argument is absurd. When a native retires on a pension he gets it in a currency which, in relation to the price of living in India, has not depreciated at all. The purchasing power of the rupee is as great in India now as ever it was. Only when rupees are translated into sterling do they shrink into two-thirds of their original value. Thus, in restoring the pensions of European members of the Uncovenanted Service to a basis of two shillings for each rupee, no line of distinction is drawn between them and their native brethren. It is all the other way. Nowadays, the native has the advantage of spending his later years with an income bearing a definite relation to his salary, whereas the European gets only two-thirds of the nominal value of his pension. Sir John Gorst's second and third points were that the Uncovenanted officers have no legal claim, and that they have no reason to expect to be treated in the same way as Covenanted Civil servants. No doubt that is so to a certain extent; but the claim is not made as a legal but as a moral right to fair treatment. Nor do the Uncovenanted servants wish to be put on precisely the same footing as those who have contracts. They, many of them, being employed on more delicate work than the Covenanted men, only desire equitable treatment in relation to their position, and do not wish to borrow the privileges of another class. Not content with these arguments, and as if to show that they alone did not dispose of those of the claims put forward, the Under-Secretary pleaded the cost of treating Uncovenanted Civil servants decently. Of course, in departmental eyes, equity must always be sacrificed to economy; but possibly the house of Commons may reverse that view in this particularly hard case.—*Financial News*.

THE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.—The Queen has approved of the troops and military establishments of Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements being formed into two distinct commands from April 1, and Col. Sir C. Warren has been selected for the command at Singapore and in the Straits.

It is currently reported that Brig-Gen. W. S. A. Lockhart, Bengal army, will relieve General Sir Charles Brownlow in his duties as Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at the Horse Guards.

The Commander-in-Chief has selected Major-Gen. Sir E. G. Bulwer to be Lieutenant-Governor and Commander of the troops in Guernsey and Alderney.

It is more than probable that Lieut Genl G W A Higginson will succeed Lord Chelmsford in the Lieutenancy of the Tower of London.

Major-Gen C J East, C B, will succeed Major-Gen H. Rowlands, V.C., in command of a division of the Madras army. General-East, who has just been promoted a Major-General to fill a selection vacancy, joined the army Aug. 15, 1854.

The command of the Royal Engineers in Natal has been bestowed on Col C Woodward, R E.

It was announced some time ago that Col. F. S Russell, half-pay, late Royal Dragoons, would probably be appointed as Military Attache at Berlin The appointment has now been made and approved, and Col. Russell will assume the duties on an early date.

Col. J A. Corballis, half-pay, has been selected for the command of the 102nd Regimental District.

Col W. H. Daniel, half-pay, has been appointed brigade major of the East Yorkshire Volunteer Brigade.

The appointment of district paymaster on the Staff at Woolwich will be bestowed on Col. W. Hughes.

Col. H. Trotter is to assume command of the Grenadier Guards while Col. the Hon. W. S. Douglas Home is absent in Egypt.

Col. J. D. Dyson-Laurio takes the appointment of assistant adjutant-general for recruiting in Ireland, vice Col. C. Campbell, half-pay, late 7th Dragoon Guards; and Col. P. L. Bellamy relieves him in command of the regimental district at Carlisle.

The following changes will take place in the Army Service Corps during the current year:—Lieut.-Col R. L. Matthews retires on the 16th inst., on completion of fifteen years in the rank of lieutenant-colonel; Lieut.-Col. T. A. Le Mesurier retires from a similar cause from June 25; Lieut.-Col W. Robertson will be retired on Oct. 28 on account of age; and Col. E. C. Saunder would have become liable to retirement on Nov. 18, on completion of seven years as colonel, but as he has been advanced to the advantages which he would have received as commissary-general under the old conditions, he will be spared for a few more years to the Active List.

Capt. E. St. Aubyn, King's Royal Rifle Corps, has been appointed adjutant of the 21st Middlesex Rifle Volunteers.

Major F. C. Turner, Northamptonshire Regt., has been appointed staff captain for recruiting in the London District, vice Major Cratchley, transferred to the Horse Guards as deputy assistant adjutant-general.

It is notified that Major-Gen. Walker, who is to command a brigade at Aldershot on April 1, vice Major-Gen. P. Smith, C. B. (who will on that date assume the Home District command) has selected Lieut. Cuthbert, Scots Guards, to be his aide-de-camp.

Lord Brownl

NOTICES.

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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

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Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

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It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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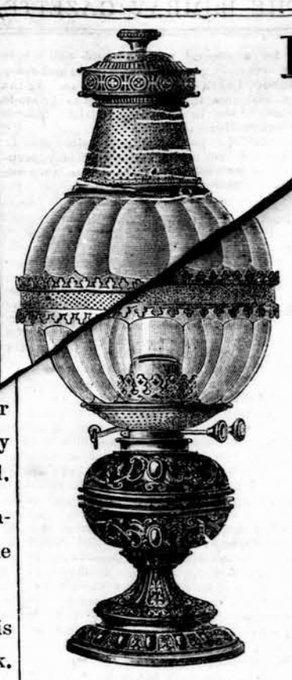

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